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J. F. GRANT,

J. H. CALDWELL,

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POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

A D D R E S S

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRE to devote his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

George C. Whatley,

Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July, '50.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office No. 4, on Office Row.

March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,

Attorney at Law.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

May, 1851.

Office Row—No. 5.

William Acklen,

AND

William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKLEN, HUNTRESS, and J. HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.

December 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,

THOMASON & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

April 28, 1851.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

There is a small, but well selected library of religious works within the establishment, the most of which have been contributed by benevolent individuals. Many of the convicts are fond of reading, and are desirous that their library should receive occasional additions. If it contained a greater variety of books, the inducement of the convicts to acquire knowledge would doubtless be stimulated. I therefore recommend the appropriation of one hundred dollars annually, to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Inspectors, in the purchase of books for the library of the Penitentiary.

I would further suggest that the Physician should be appointed by the Inspectors, with the advice and consent of the Governor. The present mode of appointment makes him too dependent upon the lessee, to whom he is indebted for his position. In point of fact, I am quite sure, the lessee never has attempted an unbecoming exercise of his power; and I am equally certain that the Physician has discharged his duties conscientiously.

In consequence of the defectiveness of human laws and human reason, and the uncertainty of testimony by which truth is ascertained, it sometimes happens that the innocent are found guilty, or that the punishment adjudged is disproportionate to the offence. And in the case of some of the convicts in the Penitentiary, it becomes necessary, as a means of preserving their lives against the effects of a wasting chronic disease, or a reward for good conduct, to shorten the period of imprisonment. In such cases, and, perhaps, others, I have followed the dictate of my best judgment, by exercising the pardoning power, under a firm conviction that it was quite as much the duty of the Governor to interpose his clemency in a proper case, as to see that the laws are faithfully executed. My experience upon the bench convinces me that it will not do for the executive to make the verdict and judgment a bar to his action. These certainly constitute a strong presumption against the applicant for a pardon, and cast on him the burden of showing his application is well founded—and nothing more.

The Executive must act under his personal and official responsibility, without permitting himself to be influenced by the consideration that he may seem to manifest an excess of either sternness or leniency.

You are aware that the State Library sustained serious losses by the burning of the Capitol in December, 1849. I have the pleasure to inform you that these losses will, no doubt, be repaired to some extent by duplicates of such books as have been published under the authority of Congress, and of which there are an excess of copies belonging to the General Government.

It is very desirable that this Library should be greatly increased, not by an appropriation of money at present, but by an exchange of such books of which we have more copies than are necessary for the public demand. The powers of the Secretary of State in respect to this subject, under the act of February, 1846, are restricted; and if the General Assembly concurs with me, it would be well to enlarge them.

I would also suggest the propriety of requiring a catalogue of the books received from the other States, and now in the Library, to be made up, and each State informed of what books we have received from it, that it may, if convenient, supply any deficiency.

A history of Alabama has recently been published by one of her citizens, Col. A. J. Pickett, who has employed much time, trouble and expense, in the collection of facts, so as to make it a truthful narrative. The book is regarded as highly creditable to the author and the State; and I respectfully suggest that acopy be presented to the Library of the Smithsonian Institution, to the Congressional Library, and to the Supreme Court Library at Washington, and to each of the United States and territories of the Union, and that an appropriation be made to purchase them.

The fifth chapter of the Military Code requires an annual return to be made of the strength and condition of the militia of this State to the Executive office; but the only consequence of neglect on the part of the officers on whom this duty is devolved, is a trial by a court martial, which may result in the loss of an office neither profitable nor very desirable. The expenses of a court

martial have hitherto prevented a resort to it, and the character of the penalty, with the remote probability of its infliction, have been insufficient to induce a performance of duty. Would it not be better to impose a pecuniary penalty upon the officers required to make returns, according to their respective ranks, and require the Secretary of State to inform the Solicitor, or other prosecuting officer of the several circuits, of every neglect to make a return to the Executive office, that proceedings may be instituted by notice and motion for the recovery of the appropriate penalty?

Previous to 1850, the returns of the militia show our strength to be something less than forty-five thousand. During the last year, the Adjutant General, after collating such materials as were accessible to him, was able to make an abstract indicating the strength of the militia to be about 57,000.

One copy of this abstract was transmitted to the proper department at Washington, previous to the annual distribution of the public arms in that year, under the act of Congress of 1808, and is the basis upon which the quota of arms apportioned to the State was calculated. His return for this year shows the strength to be 53,667. There can be but little doubt but our militia numbers seventy-five or eighty thousand, and our deficient returns are still a loss to us annually of about fifteen hundred dollars in public arms.

During the year, the "Central Masonic Institute" at Selma, received a part of the State's quota of arms, under the direction of a joint resolution of the legislature of January, 1850. But the muskets forwarded to the Institute were unsuitable for Carlers, and did not conform to the order of the present head of the Department. The muskets were returned to the Arsenal, where they were taken to be re-ordered to meet the number of cadet muskets, which I am assured will soon be forwarded. When they arrive, the exchange will be effected.

Since the last session of the General Assembly, repeated applications have been made to me for rifles, cavalry arms and cadet muskets, under the erroneous impression that I was authorized to order their delivery upon the execution of a bond with surety.

There was a deficiency of arms in the arsenal of the proper description to supply the companies for whom the last legislature made provision, and I have consequently ordered cavalry arms, (companies of that description being provided for) invoices of which have been received, and their arrival at the arsenal may soon be expected.

Considering the number of applications that have been made to the Executive, by schools and volunteer militia companies, for the public arms, within the last two years, it would be very well to inquire whether the present law on the subject of their distribution requires modification. The introduction of military exercises into schools would certainly attract by its novelty; and, if the interest could be kept up, (a point on which I am not sufficiently informed to have an opinion) it would assist the cause of education. Regular instruction in military tactics and exercises is apt to impress the cadets with a dignified bearing, with a becoming self-respect, and a proper appreciation of the feelings of others. I do not object to any reasonable disposition that may be thought best; but I would suggest the propriety of requiring a renewal of the bonds executed for the safe-keeping and return of the public arms once in five years, and oftener, upon the requisition of the Governor, if a return is ever contemplated.

I would also suggest that the bonds of longer standing than five years, should be renewed, or the sufficiency of the sureties, and their continued residence within the State, re-certified; and in the event of a non-compliance, a return of the arms should be required, and the bond put in suit if they are not delivered.

It has been supposed by some persons that it would be most proper to permit a portion of the public arms to remain in the arsenal, and the remainder be distributed to Montgomery, Mobile and Huntsville, the municipal authorities of these corporations stipulating for their safe-keeping, and re-delivery to the order of the Governor or the Legislature. I throw out these

views rather as suggestions for consideration than positive recommendations.

The improvement of the navigation of our rivers, and the construction of rail roads, plank roads and other facilities for travel and transportation, demand a large share of your deliberations. Our people have discovered that such enterprises are intimately connected with the prosperity of the State, and are awaking to their importance. Within the last two years our lines of rail roads have been greatly extended, plank roads have been projected, and several are now being rapidly constructed. What the same period in the future may bring forth, it is difficult to predict. It is not, however, too much to assume before the close of 1853, the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road will be completed to a point within the State of Mississippi; that the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road will be in readiness for the locomotive to quite as great an extent, seems equally certain; that Girard and Opelika, or some other point south of Montgomery, will most probably be connected by rail road, can hardly be doubted; and that arrangements will be matured to place beyond contingency a similar improvement from Montgomery to Stockton, is altogether probable.

North Alabama will not be inactive. Before the expiration of the period mentioned, the north-east corner of the State will be traversed about twenty-five miles by a road leading from the seaboard of Georgia and Carolina to Nashville, with lines extending and diverging. The Tusculum and Decatur Rail Road Company renovated, and the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road will enter upon its completion with a spirit and energy so great an undertaking will conveniently permit.

Our rivers should be surveyed by a competent Engineer, who should make a minute report of their condition, showing what are the obstructions to their navigation by small steamers, even at the lowest stage of water; and whether the obstructions can be removed, and at what cost. We are astonished by the experience of the past, to make to absolute appropriation of money in such cases, where we are not thus assured that the improvement is practicable and desirable, and can be completed at the estimate; and certainly there should be no expenditure which is not under the immediate direction of an engineer appointed by and responsible to the State.

In the autumn of 1850, Professor Tauney the Geologist, in the performance of his public duties, made an examination of the Black Warrior from Tuscaloosa to Demopolis at a very low stage of water. He reported that the only hindrance to its navigation by a small class of steamers, that time was less than had been floated and left in the channel living freshets, and an occasional drifting tree, where the current passed near the bank. The removal of these obstructions, it is believed, would not cost above ten thousand dollars. No examination has been made of the Tombigbee above Demopolis.

Professor T. has made a recent examination of the Coosa, from Wetumpka to its junction with the Tallapoosa, and of the Alabama from that point to Montgomery. His report will show that there are two very important obstructions between Wetumpka and Montgomery, which it is only astonishing have not been removed long since. The material hindrances to uninterrupted intercourse between the former city and Mobile, will be found below Montgomery.

No surveys have been made of the Tennessee, Alabama, Tombigbee, or smaller streams, though it is very desirable that we should possess the information which a minute examination would doubtless impart.

The part of Alabama using the upper Tombigbee and Black Warrior for their channels of communication with the Gulf, have suffered much greater inconvenience, and indeed, losses than the Eastern portion of the State. On these rivers the passage of steamers of ordinary size is usually suspended from the first of June to the first of January; consequently, the cotton carried down them does not begin to find its way to market until the last mentioned day; and does not all get down in some months afterwards, owing to the want of transportation to carry it immediately. Nor is this an inconvenience; the supplies of provisions become so short that those who do not pro-

cure them in the spring, are often forced to purchase in the interior at most exorbitant prices.

To remedy this inconvenient state of things, and to cause surveys to be made, I advise the appointment of an engineer of suitable qualifications, with an annual salary, payable from the three per cent. fund, who shall devote his entire time to the examination of our rivers; commencing his work where the improvement is most needed. That there may be no delay, where the engineer reports the removal of obstructions practicable and not likely to return, at a small cost, a contingent appropriation might be made from the three per cent. fund, for some of the objects referred to. Of course the appropriation would all be applied and expended under the direction of the engineer.

Although these appropriations should be made from the three per cent. fund, yet if that fund is not in a condition to pay them, in consequence of appropriations to other objects, could there be any risk in making the advance from the State Treasury, and reimbursing it when that fund is realized?

By an act of Congress of September 20, 1850, "granting the right of way, and making a grant of land in the States of Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a Rail Road from Chicago to Mobile," a large quantity of public land was granted to this State for the construction of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road. This act contemplates the probability that a portion of the lands purporting to be granted may have been sold, or that the right of pre-emption had attached to it, and authorizes the Governor to appoint an agent to select other lands in lieu of those thus situated. The act further provides that the lands thus granted shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature for the purposes expressed in it.

In compliance with the directions of the act, I appointed Marshall J. D. Baldwin, the agent of the State, to select the lands as provided. Mr. Baldwin has made the selections and his report has been received. He will doubtless so complete the duties of his agency that the title to the lands designated, will pass from the U. S. to the grantee.

The length of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road located within this State is sixty-six miles and twenty feet, and the quantity of lands granted by the act to aid its construction, is three hundred and ninety-six sections and four acres and a half acre. I submit the subject to the General Assembly for the appropriate legislation.

I renew the recommendation to address a memorial to Congress, asking a grant of a portion of the public lands contiguous to the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, to aid in its construction. A similar request should be made in favor of the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road, if there be public lands near its line; and also in favor of a road from Girard to Opelika, or to some point south of Montgomery, and from Montgomery to Stockton, should it be determined to construct these roads.

It is very desirable that Montgomery and West Alabama should be connected by a plank road passing through Shelby and Bibb counties, by way of Tuscaloosa and Carrollton, in a direction to the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road, and that similar improvements should be made from Guntersville, and from a point east of Greensport on the Alabama and Tennessee Rail Road, by way of Elyton, to the West. Should either of these enterprises be earnestly projected, I think they should be assisted by a grant of lands by Congress.

The public lands contiguous to all these roads are generally unsuited to agricultural purposes, and are not likely to be purchased for many years, unless the country should be improved by the construction of these means of intercommunication. In the speedy sale which the General Government would find for the lands retained, it would derive an ample equivalent for the grant.

The experience of Alabama and her failures in works of internal improvement would enable her to make a judicious disposition of these lands. The improvements, in their effect upon the prosperity and wealth of the State, would add greatly to the taxable property, and thus enable us to reduce the heavy taxes with which we are necessarily burdened. Nor is this all. By facilitating the intercourse between the

different sections of the confederacy, we might, perhaps, restore the fraternal feelings, which have been greatly interrupted, and strengthened the weakened bonds of union.

I do not feel authorized to advise the General Assembly to make any appropriation, either directly or indirectly, beyond the amount of the Two and Three Per Cent. Funds, which have been or may hereafter be realized. Our people, influenced by a just sense of patriotic duty, have cheerfully submitted to a heavy tax, under the confident expectation that the public debt was to be paid as soon as a proper regard to other interests permitted; and I should be unwilling to see their patriotism put to a severe test.

We have seen and felt the injurious consequences of having a privileged land-holder, whose domain embraces, even at this time, nearly half the area of our State. It is desirable in every point of view that the title of the General Government to territory within our limits should be extinguished; that it should pass into other hands and be subject to State charges. I therefore advise the adoption of a memorial to Congress, praying a graduation of the price of public lands on a scale something like the following: Lands subject to entry for ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years, be reduced; the first to one dollar per acre; the second to seventy-five cents; and the fourth to fifty cents. This reduction would greatly increase for years the revenues of the Government from lands; would cause much of our poor lands to be brought into cultivation on which, under a proper system of tillage, are susceptible of a high state of improvement, and would hasten the disconnection of the United States with our land titles.

If the title of the General Government to these lands were extinguished, and they were subjected to taxation, we could collect, by a direct tax, a fund for Common Schools—for a Hospital for the insane—for the education of the blind, and deaf and dumb. But restricted as we are as to the resources of revenue, by the proprietorship of this great landholder, have we not a claim upon the General Government, founded in moral justice, to aid us? In my judgment, we should ask of Congress liberal grants of the public lands, to aid these interesting objects of State regard.

The act of December, 1852, to establish the Bank of the State of Alabama, provides that the money accruing to this State by the Three per Cent. Fund, on lands to be sold by the U. S., shall constitute a part of the capital of that Bank. This diversion of the fund from the purposes contemplated by the compact between the United States and this State, resulted in the loss of a portion of it; and I suggest whether, if the State is not bound to repair the loss, it should not return to the fund so much of the investment in the Bank as was saved from the wreck.

With a view to encourage investment in projects of internal improvement, a tax should not be imposed on the same actually invested, but on the profits realized.

In March last I was informed by two physicians resident in Barbour county, that the small pox had been introduced into that county, and requested to take means "to prevent a communication of the infection, and for the aid and comfort of the sick." I immediately authorized and requested Jefferson Buford, Esq., and other prudent and responsible individuals, living near the seat of the disease, to endeavor to arrest its progress by vaccination, and to provide for the comfort of the sick, &c. I have received no report from these gentlemen of expenditures, which the persons for whom they made provision have not reimbursed.

Since the last session of the legislature, the Surveyor of the Public Lands in this State, in obedience to instructions from the proper Department, at Washington, has transferred to the State the books, maps, &c., pertaining to the survey of these lands; and according to the directions of a Joint resolution of January, 1850, they have been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

An enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties of this State, has been taken, as directed by the act of January, 1850, and it will be your duty to appertain the Senators and Representatives as provided by the Constitution, and to re-arrange the Congressional Districts, should you deem it proper.

By an act of February 4, 1850, I was requested to procure "the balances intended for the adjustment of standard weights and measures," heretofore appropriated to this State by the General Government. Shortly after the passage of that act, I opened a correspondence with the Superintendent of the office of Weights and Measures, who gave special directions in respect to the house necessary to receive and preserve the balances, undertaking to send them with an individual who would put them up and adjust them. Knowing that there was no suitable building for their reception at the University, I brought the subject to the attention of the Trustees, at their meeting in July, 1850, who declined to make any appropriation for a house; but the Faculty declared their willingness to keep the balances in good order, if they were placed in a suitable house under their care. It is proposed to deliver and put up the balances without charge; under such circumstances, we should not refuse to receive them. We have the authority of the Superintendent, that they can only be preserved and retain their exactness by the watchful care of some one possessing qualifications, such as may be found at our University; and then only in a house of peculiar construction. The house is by no means costly, and I therefore advise the appropriation of a sum adequate to its erection.

The duties devolved upon me in respect to the report of the State Geologist have all been performed.

Under the act of the last session "To provide for the selection of School Lands an Act of Sixteenth Sections in the Chickasaw purchase," I appointed, in February, 1850, Samuel Crosbie, a member from Franklin county, in the last Legislature, agent of the State, to select the lands to which that act and several previous acts on the same subject refer.

Mr. C. made his return to the Executive office during my absence from the seat of government, and reported selections in the Land District of Natchitoches in the State of Louisiana. This report, and also an account of seventy-five days, services in the performance of the duties of his agency, were verified by Mr. C.; and by my advice two hundred and twenty-five dollars were paid to him.

Very soon after the return was made, I gave notice to the Register of the Land Office at Natchitoches of the selections, and also requested the Commissioner of the General Land Office Bank. This diversion of the fund from the purposes contemplated by the compact between the United States and this State, resulted in the loss of a portion of it; and I suggest whether, if the State is not bound to repair the loss, it should not return to the fund so much of the investment in the Bank as was saved from the wreck.

I also sent blank commissions to Marion and Franklin counties, and requested the insertion of the names of competent persons in each of the townships interested, to hold an election upon the acceptance or rejection of the lands selected for them respectively. In Marion the commissions were completed, and in two of the townships the selections were accepted as to so much of the lands as had not been previously sold. Of the selections for one township, eighty, and for the other, one hundred and twenty acres had been sold.

I have written to Mr. Crosbie, informing him of the errors of his report, and inquiring if he would complete the selections; but have received no answer. I have also written to several persons in Franklin, requesting them to learn Mr. C.'s intentions, and inform me; but these letters are also unanswered. If the duties of the agency are not performed, steps will be taken to recover the money paid, unless it shall be ascertained that a judgment will be unavailing.

In the meantime, I would suggest the propriety of asking Congress to extend the time of making the selections; and so modify the existing laws upon the subject as to permit the selections to be made by the commissioners of the respective townships, or an agent of the State, without requiring the vote of the inhabitants of the townships upon the question or acceptance.

The commissioners appointed by the last legislature to contract for the re-

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

peaceful. The regulation of commerce between the States, or the United States and a foreign country, it must be conceded, pertains to Congress; and that it is incompetent for a State legislature to directly subject to its revenue laws merchandise within its ports, until it is commingled with the property of the people of the State like other property. But when this transmutation of condition takes place, it then becomes subject to the local laws—it puts off the character of an import; and the right to tax it becomes clear.

The second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares, that "the citizens of each State, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Perhaps a fair construction of this provision would inhibit the imposition of a higher tax on articles brought here for sale by citizens of other States, than is paid by our own people upon our own products or manufactures of a similar description; but this is the only effect of the constitutional protection. Upon a sale within our limits it would be competent to impose a higher tax than upon the same thing produced or manufactured in our own State or abroad.

Certainly would not advise the passage of any bill, which public opinion does not entirely approve. But, if the popular voice will sanction it, I should consider it a measure of expediency to impose a discriminating tax upon the products and manufactures of the States that have proved themselves recreant to the performance of constitutional duty, whenever they become subject to our revenue laws. Consider it the duty of the south to avail herself of her great resources, and concentrate her wealth at home, that she may acquire increased respectability and influence, and diffuse among the masses of her people a higher degree of comfort and independence.

The producing force of Alabama is quite sufficient for all purposes; and every addition has the tendency to increase the marketable products, and consequently to depress prices. If, instead of continuing the ceaseless round of buying negroes to make cotton to buy more negroes to make more cotton and exhaust the lands, our planters would diversify the employment of their capital, they would be far more independent; money would be more abundant; the country would exhibit greater evidences of thrift, and white laborers would find work at remunerating prices.

Why may not Alabama manufacture not only for the home demand, but for exportation, cotton goods, heavy woolsens, iron, &c.? The raw materials are abundant and at hand, at a less price than they will command at the North; and labor too, whether free or slave, is cheaper. If, with these advantages, we cannot successfully compete with the industry of the north, let the failure be charged to defective management.

Is it not strange that the South, which furnishes much the greater part of the exports of the United States, with but a small portion of its resources developed, should tamely yield to the North both the export and import trade, and instead of bringing directly from abroad to her own ports the proceeds of her products, should consent to pay tribute to an intermediate class of merchants to the amount of millions. This course of trade is a standing and well grounded rebuke to Southern inactivity. It detracts from southern character, and induces our northern brethren to regard all our threats and demonstrations of self-reliance, as mere vaporing. It is humiliating to contemplate it, and disreputable to us to longer tolerate it.

Why should not the southern cities on tide water become importers as well as exporters? Cotton, rice, tobacco and wheat, are remarkable products in the South, greatly in demand everywhere, and will purchase as readily as bullion whatever we require from abroad. By yielding to the Northern States the carrying trade, we have gradually ceased to import for ourselves, and the navigation laws have been so adjusted as to favor such a result. Our merchants should become proprietors of shipping, and consequently our carriers. The amount paid by the south to our northern cities in the form of profits on goods imported from abroad, would very soon supply us with quite as much shipping as is needed.

Charleston, Savannah and Richmond have caught the spirit, and seem determined to set up for themselves instead of paying tribute to intermediate operators. Baltimore long since would have supplied the demand of the South for merchandise, had not our merchants more unnaturally continued to go further north. It cannot be that Mobile will still sleep on with her immense exports of cotton, with her growing lumber trade, with her trade in coal and naval stores yet in its infancy, but susceptible of expansion to any extent. Why should not New Orleans, with an export trade unequalled in extent or variety, supply the almost unlimited extent of country whose products naturally seek an outlet down the Mississippi, with what the people there want

from abroad? Nothing hinders her but the proper direction of capital and enterprise. She certainly has enough of the former, which can always put the latter in requisition. The south is so good a customer of the carrying interest, in the transportation of her products, that she may always employ shipping, no matter where owned, to bring back her imports.

It may be that the terms of credit in foreign markets may not be so convenient as in our northern cities, to the course of dealing in the South. However this may be, there can be no difficulty in bringing about an accommodation, if, instead of centralizing our means at the North, we were to concentrate them at home.

Why is it that Liverpool should be almost the only foreign mart for our cotton, and British capitalists should dictate its price both at home and abroad? The continuance of this state of things is certainly the result of an indisposition to strike out new channels of commerce, and the want of effort to establish a direct trade with other countries that purchase our great staple in some form in England. If our customers were increased, and competition stimulated, there can be little doubt that prices would be steadier, and the planter more justly remunerated. Instead of yielding up the markets of the continent to British enterprise, would it not be far better to open a direct intercourse with Hamburg, Amsterdam, and the other great commercial cities of continental Europe, and extend our trade with France? A large quantity of our cotton could be manufactured into yarns at home—employment thus given to our laboring people—the costs of transportation diminished, and the profits of the producer increased.

To produce the results which I consider important to improve the condition of the South, and to give to her greater independence, and power it is necessary that the producing and consuming interests should give an impetus to the change. Let them make an earnest, united, and persevering movement, and the end will be accomplished much sooner than is generally supposed. But so long as they are quiescent and inactive, our merchants will encounter obstacles and discouragements which will most probably retard their progress, if not entirely defeat their purposes.

In presenting these views I have been influenced less by a sectional feeling than a desire to advance the south to a degree of prosperity, to which her great resources, aided by well directed effort, entitle her to aspire. I have always regarded the citizens of the United States, whether living upon the Ararat or the Rio Grande, the Atlantic or the Pacific, as my countrymen, and would not willingly contribute to an estrangement of the different sections from each other. Self protection, however, is not only a paramount right, but a duty.

Hoping that your present session may be distinguished by harmony, and a devotion to the public interest, I pledge you my cordial cooperation in all proper measures that tend to promote the welfare of Alabama, and perpetuate a union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution.

H. W. COLLIER.
Montgomery, Nov. 11, 1851.

South Western Rail Road Convention

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4, 1851.
The people of Louisiana and of New-Orleans propose a general Rail Road Convention of the Southern and Western States, to be held in New-Orleans on the first Monday in January next.

The objects of this Convention are as far as possible to bring about a concentration and unity of effort in all these States, in the extension of their Rail Road systems, and in bringing into more active connection their population and their industry.

It is desirable that every section of the South and West should be represented by their most intelligent and practical citizens; and delegations have already been appointed in many of these States.

The people of Alabama are earnestly invited to take part in the proceedings of the Convention.

Com. GLENNY BAKER, A. D. CROSSMAN, M. of N O. J. R. DEBOW, ALEX. MOTT, C. S. FARLEY, of Miss.

COL. FREMONT.—The St. Louis Union, of the 17th, says Col. Fremont has completed and confirmed the sale of his Mariposa tract of gold land in California, for one million of dollars; (one hundred thousand of which (that being the first instalment,) is to be paid to Col. Fremont in the city of New York on or about the fifteenth of this month. Col. Fremont may now be considered among the wealthiest millionaires of the United States. He has, besides the Mariposa tract, just sold a vast amount of property in San Francisco.

Recent advices from Montevideo state, that preparations for war with Brazil had commenced. The Brazilian army had crossed the frontier.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1851.

Change of Time.

The time for holding the Democratic State Convention has been changed from the 8th to the 3d Monday in January next.

Benton has moved in the matter. We expect soon to hear from our sister counties Randolph, Cherokee, St. Clair and DeKalb. Let the democracy be awake—call your meetings; pass your resolutions; select your delegates and send your proceedings to us immediately, we will publish them with pleasure. We want the "old panel" in East Alabama to speak boldly and promptly.

Our Representatives, Price and Allen, will accept our thanks for documents.

We will give our readers, next week, the speech of A. J. WALKER, delivered in the Senate, on the Resolutions reported by the Committee on "Federal Relations." We have read it with pleasure, and have only room to say it is an able speech—well directed—and sent home to the heart of Whiggery—alias Unionism.

Democracy Rallying.

Since the suggestion of our Montgomery cotemporaries to bring the Democracy once more around the "Council fires," the mountains and valleys are gathering together their chiefs and "young braves" and sending forth the rallying shout, *we come! we come!*

This is as it should be, and every true democrat will rejoice at it. On the 3d Monday in January next, the untimely will again assemble in the "old wigwag"—dissensions and discord will be buried—the tree of peace be planted—the calumnet pass round and the democratic party in Alabama will be a UNIT once more.

The signs are not only bright, but brightening. The mask, by degrees, has fallen from the Union party, and this great Constitutional, South saving, patriotic, glorious movement is now exposed in all its naked ugliness. The Union party is "dead as a mackerel"—"defunct"—"gone glimmering." The Democracy have collected there scattered elements, and put to silence the insolent taunts of whiggery under the specious garb of Unionism.

If democratic authority would do, read the following from a writer in the Alabama Journal a federal whig paper

Certain articles of agreement, and terms of capitulation, have lately been prepared and signed, by which the two extremes of the Democratic party in Alabama, seem to have been brought together. If the contracting parties act in good faith, and their hopes and expectations are realized, then there is no longer a Union party in this State. It is dead—dissolved and dissipated into its original elements. And whatever of treason to the South, or treason to Union—misérable submission or insolent proscription—existed or still exists in the members the whole body is now perfected, made whole, and prepared to act with renewed vigor.

To this we say good. One Unionist at least, is chanting the death knell of his party, others will follow suit, and the time is not far distant when we shall see every Union flag (par excellence, we mean) in the State struck.

Who will Beat it?

The Editor of the Huntsville Democrat has been presented with a Pumpkin, by one of his subscribers. Mr. ANDY DRAKE, which measured one way seventy and a half inches; the other fifty-seven and a half, and weighed 82 pounds. Cant some of our farmers beat that, and show we're "some pumpkins" down this way?

A Tie.—The result in the New York elections, shows a tie between the whig and democratic parties. In both branches of the Legislature there is a tie, either upon joint or separate ballot. Most of the State Officers, however, are Democrats, elected by very small majorities.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

It is doubtless gratifying, at all times, to the friends of education to hear of the successful progress of schools of high order. I, therefore, send you a brief account of the Cedar Town Female School. This school is under the charge of Rev. J. M. Wood, assisted by several accomplished Ladies. It has

just closed its 3d session with an examination of two days. The examinations were as thorough, and extensive as time and circumstances would admit. The pupils that were examined in the primary branches, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c., seemed to understand their subjects well. Those examined in Algebra and Geometry were required to explain all the principles in the various problems and theorems given them. The audience was also entertained by listening to classes in Natural and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy and the Languages. Indeed, all the examinations, so far as I could learn, gave universal satisfaction. The interesting exercises of the occasion, closed on Friday night, with a concert interspersed with the reading of compositions, by the young ladies of the "Ohio Society," formed of members of the school. There was also a beautiful address delivered by Mr. James Gibson, at the request of the society.

There seemed to be the utmost harmony and good feeling among the ladies, towards each other, towards their teachers, and especially towards the Principal and amiable Lady. Truly they appeared as much attached to each other as members of the same family. This Institution is located in a beautiful and healthy section of Cherokee Georgia, and in the midst of a moral and refined community. Persons who have daughters and wards to educate would do well to consider the various advantages which are connected with this school, before making arrangements elsewhere. Professor JOHN R. SEALS has been engaged as Principal of the Music department. He has been connected with some of the best schools in the State, and has unqualified recommendations from them all. He performs on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Flute and Violin. He will have four Piano Fortes and other instruments for the use of pupils of his department. The patrons may safely recommend the whole establishment to public favor.

W. NEWTON.

Summerville, Ga.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

In answer to a previous call, a portion of the Democratic party met in the court-house on Monday the 1st inst. to take into consideration the suggestions of the Democratic friends and Representatives in the Legislature. On motion of Judge Lewis, Col. J. R. Clark was called to the chair and John H. Caldwell appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair. Judge Lewis made a few remarks and moved the appointment of a committee to present suitable resolutions to the meeting.

After consultation the committee submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the recommendation made by our Democratic friends and Representatives in the State Legislature, to hold a Convention in Montgomery on the 3d Monday in January next, to organize and prepare for the next Presidential contest—and to select delegates to represent the Democracy of Alabama in a National Convention hereafter to be held.

Resolved, We will cheerfully support for the Presidency, either of our distinguished fellow-citizens, W. R. King, W. O. Butler, Geo. M. Dallas, James Buchanan, Dickerson, of New York, Douglas, of Ill., J. Y. Mason or any other distinguished or reliable Democrat that may be nominated by the convention, in preference to Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Winfield Scott or any other Federal Whig.

Resolved, That the chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to represent the Democracy of Benton county in the proposed convention at Montgomery.

A. J. Walker, M. Allen, W. C. Price, Wm. P. Davis, J. F. Grant, Wm. H. Farney, G. C. Ellis, John L. Caldwell, James Crow, J. D. Hoke, R. G. Esler, C. J. Jark, M. W. Abernathy, Wm. B. Martin, J. R. Clark, E. T. Smith, G. C. Whaley, O. Hendrick, E. L. Woodward, John Foster, J. C. Francis, D. F. Farney, James M. Crook, Wm. Scott, Spartan Allen, Neil Ferguson, Wm. Young, H. Cass, E. Kerr, W. H. Hanna, John A. Findley, David Edwards, B. Simmons, T. G. Matison, Dudley Snow, James J. Bush, S. Simmons, John Judd, Giles L. Driver, J. J. Janning, X. H. Miller, L. D. Jones, J. R. Green, John A. Crook, D. Bush, W. F. Bush, C. L. Richey, E. T. Read, Col. W. Thaxton, Col. Barker, Fred. Ross, J. H. Whitesides, Martin Wheeler, Asa Nelson, James Vansandt, W. J. Whisnaut, Capt. Walker, Josiah Trague, Isaac P. Moragne, Eliza McClellan, J. T. A. Hughes, William J. Willis, S. P. McClurey, Sam. Kelley.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

The meeting on motion adjourned. J. R. CLARK, Chm. J. H. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1851.

Mr. Gunn, from the Judiciary committee, reported in favor of the bill to suppress malicious prosecutions for misdemeanors, concurred in; bill ordered to a third reading. Mr. Storrs offered joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alabama; read and ordered to a second reading.

These resolutions contemplate a reduction of the constitutional area of the counties of the State.

The bill to incorporate the Battle House Company, of Mobile, was read a third time and passed.

The House bill to compensate jurors on the trials of the right of property in the counties of Dale and Perry, was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

Mr. Cooper, to authorize the election of Tax Assessor, of Cherokee county, by the people.

Mr. Boon offered a resolution instructing the committee on 16th sections to inquire into the expediency of passing a general law, requiring the Governor to cause patents to be issued to purchasers of 16th sections; adopted.

Mr. Goldsby offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to compel non-residents to pay taxes upon monies loaned by them in this State; adopted.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21.

Mr. Hefflin introduced a bill to amend an act establishing courts of probate. Read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Albridge offered a resolution in favor of memorializing Congress to grant alternate sections of land to the State of Alabama for the purpose of internal improvements, which was adopted.

A bill was passed to accept of the donation of lands made by the United States, to aid in the construction of a rail road from Mobile to the Ohio river.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the Joint Resolutions on the subject of slavery and the compromise.

After debate, Mr. Malone moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was agreed to. The names of Messrs. Frazier, James, Malone, Walker and Winston.

Against it, are Messrs. President, Baker, Bibb, Crenshaw, Cook, Fleming, Gunn, Jemison, Johnson, O'Neal, Perrin, Patton, Ricks, Sarrant and Watrous.

Mr. Baker moved to postpone until Wednesday next; which motion was also lost.

Yea 7, Nays 24.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment, pending the consideration of which the Senate, on motion of Mr. Jemison, adjourned until tomorrow ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams, from the Judiciary committee reported back the bill to compensate jurors for the trial of the right of property before Justice of the Peace; the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution instructing the committee on the Penitentiary, to inquire into the expediency of employing the convicts in the construction of works of Internal Improvements.

Mr. Nicks moved to amend, to employ them in making rope and bailing, which was lost, and said resolution adopted—yeas 44, nays 22.

Bills from the Senate to authorize the Governor to issue a patent to A. M. Lacky.

To repeal certain acts therein named regulating the pay of jurors in Randolph county, were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

November 22, 1851.

Mr. Warren, to provide for the payment of fines and forfeitures in the county of DeKalb.

The bill from the Senate to incorporate the Battle House Company, of Mobile, was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill to authorize the tax collectors of Blunt and St. Clair counties to assess the taxes on said counties was read the third time.

Mr. Allen moved to amend, by way of engrossed rider, extending the provisions of said bill to the county of Benton; bill and amendment referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. W. P. Davis offered a resolution to go into an election for Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit on Saturday next, at 12 M; adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

November 24, 1851.

Mr. Warren introduced a bill to provide for the election of County Treasurers and Tax Assessor, by the qualified voters in the county of DeKalb.

Arrived, the Senate was invited into the hall of the House for the purpose of going into an election for Solicitor of the 3d Judicial circuit. Mudd, Cobb, Carpenter and Cook, were nominated. There were seven ballottings—no election—Cook withdrew—convention adjourned until the next day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

12 o'clock, TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

The Senate was again invited into the hall of the House for the purpose of electing a Solicitor for the 3d Judicial circuit. On the third ballot, Mudd was elected. He received 71, Cobb 23, and Cook, renominated, 19.

SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 25th Nov., "the special order" resolutions on slavery and the compromise measures, was taken up, and after the rejection of Mr. Walker's amendment, were offered to a third reading. Yeas 17, Nays 15.

At twelve, the Senate were invited into the Hall, to proceed to the elections set apart for that time. The election of Chancellor for Middle Division, came first in order. Upon the 4th ballot, Clark received 74, Hale 36, Hooper 21. Clark was declared duly elected.

The convention then proceeded to the election of Chancellor for Northern Division. The result stood thus:

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.
Townes,	54	61	70
Nicks,	49	50	47
Turnley,	25	18	10
Mudd,	2		

Evening Session, 25th.

The Senate and House, in convention, resumed the election for Solicitor of the 4th Judicial circuit. Upon the 8th ballot, Kennedy received 64, Nick Davis, of Limestone 62. Kennedy was declared elected. The convention then made an unsuccessful effort to elect a Solicitor for the 1st Judicial circuit. After the 4th ballot, the convention adjourned, the vote standing, Buzbee 40, Lea 42, Foscoe 38.

The two Houses, in convention, on the 28th, resumed the election of Solicitor of the 1st Judicial circuit. Mr. Lea was declared duly elected, having received on the 6th ballot, 64; while his competitors, Messrs. Buzbee and Foscoe received, the former, 24 and the latter, 23.

Vote on the Postponement of the Senatorial Election.

As matter of history we give below the vote in the House of Representatives, on the 17th, on the motion of General Butler, to postpone the subject of the United States Senator's election till the last Monday in January next:

Yeas—Messrs. Spenser, Adams, Allen, Armstrong, Austin, Bennett, Beck, Bulger, Bussey, Brown, Boon, Clemens, Coleman, Cox, Campbell, James Davis, Nathl. Davis, Wm. P. Davis, Gladney, Goldsby, Wm. C. Graham, Hall, Henderson, Howard, Wm. Jackson, Jones, Porter King, Majors, Manasco, Moragne, McAlister, McKaill, McMullen, Phillips, Pool, Prentice, Price, Reaves, Robinson, Rowe, Shorter, Wesley M. Smith, Staton, Stevens, Stone, Tarrant, Turner, Whitsett, George W. Williams, Price Williams, Wilson—51.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Ashley, Banks, Bass, Benbow, Benham, Booth, Bradford, Coffey, Carlisle, Cooper, Critcher, Nicholas, Davis, Earnest, Freeman, Glover, Gonder, Hendree, Henshaw, Holly, Hopkins, F. S. Jackson, Kavanagh, M. A. King, Larkins, Lea, Liddle, McCollum, Mose, Nicks, Oates, Pettit, Pressley, Roper, Shelley, J. W. Smith, Sterrett, Snowden, Walker, Wallace, Walton, Warren, Watkins, Webb, S. Williams, Williamson and Woolsey—47.

We have put the Federal Whigs, proper, in italics. It will be seen that there are thirty-one of them, all that are in the House but one. Mr. Byrd, of Marengo, and he happened to be absent. Looking over the vote in favor of postponing, we do not recognize solitary whig name—we mean that will act with the whig or Union party in future, so that all this clamor that has been made about bringing on the Senatorial Election has come mostly from the whigs, as thirty-one, all that are in the House, voted for bringing it on, and only sixteen democrats, out of the sixty-eight that are in the House, could be mustered to join them.

A pretty good evidence that the democracy are in favor of postponing this election to its legitimate time, two years hence. The whig organs of this city are quite worth at this determination of this opponent. We don't wonder at it all. Federal whiggery never was pleased at the ways of democracy. The one is a constitutional party, abide by the will of the people of a State, and consider themselves bound to carry out that will as ascertained. The other, the whig, makes a nose of wax out of the constitution, and will only obey the will of the people when they think proper, and scoff at their ignorance. A considerable difference.—Advertiser and Gazette.

The Monplaisir ballet troupe is drawing large audiences in Charleston.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the morning of the 11th, SARAH C. Cox, wife of Aaron Cox, who lived near Alexandria, in the 22nd year of her age. She joined the church about two years ago, and lived a consistent member until her death.

Her sufferings were of the most excruciating kind, but she bore them with unusual fortitude and patience. On Saturday evening, I was called in to see her; she told me she was going to die, and requested me to join her in prayer, while at prayer she shouted and said that in her imagination she could see the gates of heaven opening for her reception. Her prospects were bright all the time; told her husband to not grieve for her, but to prepare to meet her in Heaven. A few hours before she died, though almost speechless, made signs to see her little babe, which was immediately laid in her arms; the sight of which affected the whole company, and especially sinners were seen to weep bitterly. In a short time she folded up her arms, and quietly fell asleep in the arms of her Savior. She has gone and left an affectionate husband, and three little children, with numerous friends to mourn her loss. Their loss is her eternal gain. May the Lord sanctify this dispensation of his Providence to the saving of all the relations. A. C. H.

DIED—in this place, on the 25th ult., at about 6 o'clock p. m. of inflammation of the brain, Mary Virginia, infant daughter of Jacob J. and Catharine Ann Aderholdt, aged 1 year 3 months and 22 days.

About a week previous to her death, this interesting babe was severely attacked, and notwithstanding medical aid was soon procured, and every means employed, by her kind parents, to restore her to health again, she grew worse and the disease assumed a more malignant form until the time of her departure. She was a fit subject for heaven; and God, in the wise dispensations of his Providence, saw proper to take her from the embraces of her earthly relatives and friends, and receive her into his own embrace in his heavenly kingdom. Earth has lost a sojourner, but there is an angel added to the hosts of heaven. What we mourn as our loss is her infinite gain. She has exchanged a world of sorrow for a land of rest—an abode of suffering for a dwelling place in the bosom of her Divine Redeemer. Although her days on earth were few and characterized by suffering, she is now freed from them all—she is at rest in the arms of him "who loved her, and washed her in his own blood." "Suffer the little children to come unto me; and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God." "Hope beyond the bounds of time, When what we now deplore Shall rise in full immortal prime, And bloom to fade no more."

DIED, at her residence in DeKalb County, on the 12th of November, 1851, Matilda Rees, in the 13th year of her age. The deceased, tho' not a member of any Church, had been remarkable for evenness of temper, amiability of disposition, and morality of life. She left a convincing testimony to her surviving friends that she was going to rest; and waived her hand in token of triumph in her expiring moments.

Fall and Winter Goods. THE newest and cheapest Goods at Mt. Polk, 8 miles west of Jacksonville.

WALKER & PETTIT. Are now receiving their stock of WINTER GOODS, which consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing of the latest styles, and also hats and caps, shoes and boots, saddles and bridles, crockery and hardware, groceries of all kinds, sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, cheese, nails, whiskey, rum, gin and brandy—all of which we are determined to sell lower than the lowest, particularly in cases where the cash is handed in.

We respectfully tender our hearty thanks to the public, and our friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and ask a continuance.

Our stock is large, and for the cash we shall sell low. Times are hard, and money we must have.

December 2, '51.

ATTENTION, BEAT NO. 6. YOU are hereby commanded to appear at Jacksonville on the 20th instant, armed and equipped as the law directs, at eleven o'clock for drill. On the same day will be held a court Martial for our last muster. By order of,

WILEY CARPENTER,

Dec. 2, '51. Captain.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN up and

posted by Hum

phrey B. Mitchell,

a certain Bay Horse, about seven

old, sixteen hands high, with a white spot

on his neck, near where the collar works,

and shod all around. R. ESTES,

Dec. 2, 1851. Judge of Probate.

Blacksmith's Bellows,

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1861.

The Last Notice.
Money, Money, I must have.
All persons who are owing me
on my old Bonds, and by Notes
over one year, will do themselves
a favor, and much oblige the sub-
scriber to call on him and make pay-
ment by cash or cotton, at a fair
price, will be taken by the 26th
December next.

D. M. WALKER.
Mount Polk, Benton co.
December 2, '51.

Dr. Miller & McClellan,
HAVING associated
themselves in the
practice of Medicine, in its
various branches, respec-
tfully solicit a share of public
patronage. Charges the same as
those formerly charged by Dr. Mil-
ler. Dr. McClellan can be found
at Polkville, Dr. Miller at his resi-
dence.
Nov. 11, '51.

A. P. MCLELLAN, M. D.
A. H. MILLER.

COMMITTED
TO the Jail of St. Clair
county, on the 1st No-
vember, 1851, a negro
man, who says his name
is ALLEN, and that he
belongs to Thomas Walker, of Dal-
las county, aged about 35 years, 5
feet 8 inches high, dark complexion.
The owner will please come
forward, prove property, pay charges,
and take him away, or he will
be dealt with as the law directs in
such cases made and provided for.
JAS. S. CLEMENT.
Nov. 11, 1851.

E. L. WOODWARD,
HAS for several days been receiv-
ing his supply of
**FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,**

Which for beauty, durability, and
cheapness, are not surpassed by
any Stock of Merchandise in Ben-
ton county.

It affords him pleasure to offer
Goods of such quality as will, in
their use, give satisfaction; and no
pains have been spared for the ac-
complishment of this desirable ob-
ject.
Please call and examine for your-
selves.
Oct. 6, 1851.—6t.

**JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE.**

THE subscriber offers a well se-
lected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Ready-made Clothing, Fine Gold
and Silver Watches—warranted
fine gold—Jewelry, and almost ev-
ery article called for. Call and see.
I am selling low.

GEORGE STIPES.
October 21, 1851.

HOKE & ABERNATHY,
ARE receiving their
Winter Stock of Goods,
embracing a very general assort-
ment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps; Sugar and Coffee,
Blacksmith's Tools, Carriage Trim-
mings, Rifle Guns, Sole and Upper
Leather, Bolted Cloths, Drugs and
Medicines, Books and Stationery—
in short, almost every article that
is called for; which they have pur-
chased low, and offer at a very short
advance.
Oct. 7, 1851.—1t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY.

Probate court of DeKalb county,
October Term, 1851.

MARY BRYAN, administratrix
of the estate of John Bryan,
deceased, having filed her petition
to sell the south-east fractional part
of the north-east quarter, and the
north-east fractional part of the
south-east quarter of Section No.
18, Township No. 7, of Range No.
9, east, situated in the county a-
foresaid, containing forty acres, for
the purpose of paying the debts of
the said estate; and it appearing
from the said petition that Oats
Bryan, Allen B. Rogers, James H.
Witt, and John Reggs, heirs and
distributees of the said estate, re-
side in the State of Tennessee, and
that Samuel Francis, also heir and
distributee resides in the State of
Missouri.

Ordered by the court that notice
by publication for three consecutive
weeks, in the Jacksonville Republi-
can, a newspaper printed in the
town of Jacksonville, Ala., be given
to the said non-residents to appear
at the term of said court, to be held
at the court house of said county,
on the first Monday in December
next, when and where said petition
will be heard, and to defend if
they think proper. A true copy.
Teste: R. ESTES.
Nov. 4, 1851. Judge of P. C.

HILBURN HOUSE,
ONE, GEORGIA.

W. Ketchum (Proprietor).

No drumming for passengers at
this House; a competent person
will be at the Cars to take charge of all
baggage pointed out to him.
No Omnibus runs to this House, the dis-
tance being less than 100 yards. In bad
weather, a Carriage will convey our pas-
sengers to and from the Rail Road.
Rome, Ga., Nov. 20, 1851.

C. C. PORTER,
Resident Surgeon Dentist,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
March 1st 1851.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wholesale and Retail,
WETUMPKA, ALABAMA.
THE undersigned begs leave to
inform his friends and custom-
ers of Benton county, that he has
removed to this place, and has tak-
en the store formerly occupied by
J. Adler & Brother, where he is
now receiving a large and well se-
lected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Comprising every article usually
kept at this market, together with
a large assortment of "GROCER-
IES, HARDWARE, &c."

Grateful for the liberal patronage
that has heretofore been so gener-
ally extended to him, would solicit a
continuance. All he asks is for
those who visit this place to pur-
chase Goods, to give him a call and
judge for themselves.

G. NEWBOUR.
November 4, 1851.

All orders will be promptly
attended to.

P. S. All those who wish to set-
tle their Notes or Accounts due me,
can find them at the office of G. C.
Whalley, Esq., Jacksonville, Ala.
G. N.

LEBANON HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave
to inform the public general-
ly, that he is well prepared
to entertain travellers or regular
boarders, at his Hotel, in Lebanon,
Ala. He has made recent improve-
ments and preparations for the ac-
commodation of those who are dis-
posed to give him a call. He is
also well prepared with good sta-
bles; will keep man and horse,
with supper, lodging and breakfast,
for seventy-five cents, or day and
night, for one dollar and twenty-
five cents.

This house is situated on the pub-
lic square, and near the Land Of-
fice, which offers convenience in the
dispatch of business not to be found
elsewhere.

Satisfactory accommodation will
be given all who may favor him
with a call.

ISAAC HUTCHESON.
Lebanon, Ala., Nov. 5, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton coun-
ty Ala. Special Term, Oct. 31, A.
D. 1851.

THIS day came William Burk
Administrator of the Estate of
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and
filed his account and vouchers for
a final settlement, whereupon it is
ordered by the court that Monday
the 15th day of December next be
set apart for examining, stating and
auditing said accounts and allow-
ing said vouchers, and making said
settlement and that notice thereof
be given, by advertisement in the
Jacksonville Republican a news-
paper printed and published in the
Town of Jacksonville for three
consecutive weeks, and at least
forty days previous to said day, as
a notice to all persons in adverse
interest, to be and appear at a
Special Term of said court, to be
held at the court house of said
county on said Monday the 15th
day of December next, and make
exceptions thereto if they think
proper. ATTEST: A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
November 4, '51.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton coun-
ty, Ala. Special Term, October
31st, A. D. 1851.

THIS day came William Burke,
guardian of John D. G. Wal-
ker, Mary Jane Walker, George W.
Walker, Wm. F. Walker, and Nar-
cissus Walker, minor heirs of Thos.
J. Walker, deceased, and filed his
accounts and vouchers for a final
settlement of his said guardianship.
Whereupon it is ordered by the
court that Monday the 15th day
of December next, be set apart for ex-
amining, stating, and auditing said
account, allowing said vouchers,
and making said final settlement,
and that notice thereof be given by
advertisement in the Jacksonville
Republican, a newspaper, printed
and published in the town of Jack-
sonville, for three consecutive
weeks, and at least forty days pre-
vious to said day, as a notice to all
persons in adverse interest, to be
and appear at a Special Term of
said court, to be held at the court
house of said county, on said Mon-
day the 15th day of December
next, and make exceptions thereto
if they think proper.
Attest: A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
Nov. 4, '51.

POSTPONED SALE.

ON the 2nd Monday in Decem-
ber next, we will offer for sale,
at the Court House door, in the
town of Centre, in Cherokee coun-
ty, Alabama, the following describ-
ed lands, to-wit: Lots Nos. 85, 86,
87, 88, and 121, lying and being in
the town of Cedar Bluff, in Chero-
kee county, Alabama, and known
and distinguished in the plan of
said town, by said Nos. Said Lots
being the property of the estate
of Robert W. Smith, late of said
county, deceased, which were her-
etofore ordered to be sold on the 3d
day of November, by the Court of
Probate of Cherokee county, which
sale was this day postponed until
the 2nd Monday in December next.

JOHN LAWRENCE,
and JOHN L. SENTER,
Administrators.

November 11, '51.

A LIST OF LETTERS, remain-
ing in the Post Office, at Jack-
sonville, Ala., on the 27th Novem-
ber, 1851, which, if not taken out
by the 1st day of January next, will
be sent to the P. O. Department as
Dead Letters.
Brakefield John Jenkins Nathan B.
Browning James Kelley James J.
Bright John Keller Jas
Bullock John Lawder Wm.
Cobb John Lee John or Wm
Cook James McGehee Robt
Cumby Mrs Martha Lova Charles
Dows Geo W McCurdy Ann B
Dodd Sam'l E McMurtry Wm
Dunn Silas Mead Mrs Mary
Fisk C Martin Elijah
Gask And P Nel-on Stephen C
Green John Parks James H
Harris Thomas P Pate James
Griffin Benj Patterson Jas
Hickey Thos Pettway J M
Hunt A C Riggs Ellen
Hughes Lankford Wright Joseph
November 18, 1851.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County,
Alabama, Special Term, Nov. 17, 1851.

THIS day came John M. Cook and Samuel
L. Boyd, Administrators of the es-
tate of Samuel Boyd, deceased, and
filed their account and vouchers for
a final settlement of their said ad-
ministration of said estate, where-
upon, it is ordered by the court,
that Monday the 29th day of De-
cember next be set apart for exam-
ining, stating and auditing said
accounts, allowing said vouchers,
and making said final settlement,
and that notice thereof be given by
advertisement in the Jacksonville
Republican, a Newspaper printed
and published in the town of Jack-
sonville, for three consecutive
weeks, and at least forty days pre-
vious to said day, as a notice to
all persons in adverse interest, to
be and appear at a special term of
said court to be held at the court
house of said county, on said Mon-
day the 29th day of December
next, and make exceptions thereto
if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of
said court, at office this 17th
day of November, A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
Nov. 18, 1851.

Administrator's Sale.

IN obedience to a decree of the
Court of Probate of Benton coun-
ty, State of Alabama, rendered on
the 3d day of November A. D. '51,
I will proceed (as administrator of
the Estate of James Taylor, dec'd.)
to sell, on Monday the fifteenth
day of December next, at the
instance of the said
interest that
and in and to
cribed
north-
half of the
Section 2,
Township
the north half of the south half of
the north west fourth of Section 2,
Township 15, Range 8, and also
120 Acres of the south end of Sec-
tion 35, Township 14, Range 8, all
east in the Coosa Land District,
and in the county of Benton and
State of Alabama, sold for a more
equal, fair and beneficial division
among the heirs of said Estate, and
on a credit of twelve months, with
note and two good and sufficient
security, and a mortgage on the
premises to secure the purchase
money, also, at the same time and
place I will sell two likely negroes
belonging to said Estate, terms of
sale of negroes made known on the
day of sale. L. W. CANNON,
Adminr. &c.
November 4, '51.

CHEAP WASHING.

THE undersigned having re-
ceived and acquired from W. W.
Oslin, for the sale of the "Chinese
Lastral Washing Fluid," respect-
fully informs the citizens of Benton
and Cherokee Counties, that he is
prepared to dispose of right to fam-
ilies on the most reasonable terms.
By the use of this Fluid the wash-
ing of an ordinary sized family can
be done in three hours, without
pounding or rubbing; and the ma-
terials will not cost more than one
dollar for twelve months. It is
equally beneficial for woollens
brocades, and every other de-
scription of clothing. The Fluid
has been analyzed by two of the
most eminent Chemists in the Uni-
ted States, and found to be not in
the least degree injurious to the
fabric upon which it is used. Rights
to families will be disposed of at
two dollars each.
R. H. REYNOLDS.

LETTERS testamentary having
been granted to the undersigned
Executors of the Estate of Daniel
McAuley, deceased, by an order
of the court of Probate of Benton
county, State of Alabama, made
on the 10th day of November, A. D.
1851; therefore, all persons having
claims against said Estate, are here-
by notified to present the same,
within the time prescribed by law,
or they will be barred.

J. C. MAULEY, Executors
L. F. MAULEY, Executors
November 18, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us,
will find their Notes and Ac-
counts in the hands of GIBBS &
McCORD. Such as are not paid
by the first of January next, will
be put in suit forthwith, as we must
pay off the balance of our debts.

GIBBS & HARDIN.
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 4, 1851.—2t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate Court regular Term, Sec-
ond Monday in October, 1851.

BEFORE Irby Woolley, Judge of
the Probate Court of said County,
To the heirs and devisees of
John Dill, late of said County de-
ceased, who are of full age, you
and each of you are hereby notified
to appear before the said Irby
Woolley Judge of the said Court at a
regular Term thereof to be held
at the Court House of said County
on the 2nd Monday in December
next, then and there to answer the
petition of James S. Clements
Adminr. of all and singular
the goods and chattels rights and
credits, lands and tenements of the
said John Dill deceased, who hath
filed a petition in said Court this
day setting forth that it is neces-
sary to divide the real Estate of
said John Dill deceased, amongst
the heirs of said John Dill, and
that the same cannot be fairly
equally and beneficially divided
amongst the said heirs without a
sale thereof, and praying this Court
to grant an order for the sale of the
real Estate of the said John Dill
deceased, consisting as alleged in
said petition of the west half of the
north east quarter and the east half
of the north west quarter, and the
east half of the south west quarter
all of section 10, of Township 13,
and Range 5, east in the Huntsville
land district in said county.

Witness: Irby Woolley Judge
of said Court of Probate of St.
Clair County and the seal of said
Court this 13th day of October A.
D. 1851.

IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.
Oct. 21, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Court of Probate, in vacation, this
the 22nd Oct. 1851.

WILLIAM B. WATT, adminis-
trator of the Goods and chat-
tels, rights and credits of Jonathan
Johnson, late of Abbeville District,
South Carolina, deceased, having
this day presented his account and
vouchers to the said court for a final
settlement of his accounts as such
administrator, and the said court
having examined, audited and stat-
ed the said account, and reported
the same for allowance at a regular
term of said court, to be held on
the 2nd Monday in December next.
Notice is hereby given, that it is
the intention of the said William B.
Watt, administrator as aforesaid,
to appear in said court, to present
the account presented
to the court for allowance at
the said term of the said court, to
be held at the court house of said
county, on the 2nd Monday in De-
cember next, when and where all
persons interested in the settlement
of said estate, are required to ap-
pear and make exception to the said
report.

Witness: WILLIAM E. McDANIEL,
Judge of said court, this the
22nd October, 1851.

W. E. McDANIEL,
Judge of Probate, &c.
October 28, '51.

NOTICE.

ON the eighth day of December
next, by virtue of an order from
the Probate court of DeKalb coun-
ty, Ala., we will sell at public out-
cry, to the highest bidder, at Hen-
ricksville, in said county, within the
legal hours of sale, the following
tracts of land, to-wit: the north
west quarter of Section thirty-one,
Township nine, Range seven, and
the south part of the north west
quarter of Section twenty, Town-
ship nine, Range seven, containing
one hundred and eight acres, all
east in the Coosa Land District, as
the property of the Estate of Geo.
V. Ruess, for the purpose of a di-
vision of said estate. Terms of sale
on a credit of twelve months by the
purchaser giving bond and ap-
proved security.

Wm. L. JONES,
J. A. REEVE,
Administrators, &c.
November 4, '51.

Land and Mills for Sale!!!

ON the 27th day of August 1849,
a Deed of Trust was executed
to the undersigned, by Francis C.
Taylor, to secure the payment of a
debt, therein named, due to Bren-
ner & Moyer, of Summerville,
Georgia, which is duly recorded on
Page 18, in Book F, in the office
of the Judge of Probate of Chero-
kee county, State of Alabama. By
which said deed, were conveyed,
the East half of the North East
quarter of Section seventeen (17),
in Township eight (8) of Range
(11) East, situated in said county,
together with a Saw Mill, Grist
Mill, and Flouring Mill, Ma-
chinery, &c.; situate thereon,
which said Lands, Mills, &c., I, as
Trustee, will, on Monday the 5th
day of January, 1852, at the court
house of said county, within the
legal hours of sale, sell to the high-
est bidder, for cash, for the purpose
of satisfying said debt.

GEORGE S. WALDEN,
Trustee.
November 25, '51.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us,
will find their Notes and Ac-
counts in the hands of GIBBS &
McCORD. Such as are not paid
by the first of January next, will
be put in suit forthwith, as we must
pay off the balance of our debts.

GIBBS & HARDIN.
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 4, 1851.—2t

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps, Bonnets, at New York
and opposite Wright, Nichols and Com-
pany, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. April 15, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

L. S. MORRIS.
April 15, 1851.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

G. FARGO, PROPRIETOR.
April 15, 1851.

W. E. Jackson & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c., at Mas-
on in Hall Building.
Prompt and special attention given to orders,
and bills filled at Charleston prices.
New Goods received daily. April 15, '51.

Cosgrove & Brennan,
(LATE T. GREENAN AND CO.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, at the store
lately occupied by Koss & Hope, above the
Globe Hotel, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
April 15, 1851.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
'ROCKFORD' CHINA and GLASS WARE—and
will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 15, 1851.

Lambach & Cooper,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors,
Sugars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candies,
Symas and Confections, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
April 15, 1851.

GIBBS & McCORD,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants,
McINTOSH ST. AUGUSTA, GA.
'CONTINUE'
the Ware and
Commission
business at their
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS
on McIntosh street. All business en-
trusted to their care will have their strict
personal attention. They solicit a continu-
ance of the liberal patronage extended to
them heretofore.

Cash advances made on produce in
store, when required. Orders for Bagging,
Rope, Salt, Iron and other Groceries will
be faithfully executed.

T. F. GIBBS,
GEORGE McCORD.
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 2, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.,
Warehouse & Commission Merchants
ATLANTA, GA.

F. T. WELLS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.

THE subscribers continue
the Commission Business in
the name of the above firms at
Augusta and Savannah, where they are
prepared to give strict attention to the
Storage and sale of Cotton and other Pro-
duce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receiving
and Forwarding Goods. Cash advances
made on produce in store. Address as
above.

JOHN M. ADAMS,
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WELLS.
REFER TO
E. L. WOODWARD, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 9, 1851.

M. P. STOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission Merchant
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the busi-
ness in all its branches, at
his old stand, (Fire-Proof Warehouse) cor-
ner of Washington and Reynolds streets.
He hopes, by strict attention to business,
to merit a continuance of the liberal pa-
tronage heretofore extended to him.
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAG-
GING, &c. promptly and carefully filled,
at the lowest market prices.
Liberal ADVANCES made on Pro-
duce in store. Sept. 9, 1851.

REFER TO
Hose and Machinery, Steamers & Tugs,
J. Francis and Wm. H. Green, Jr.,
Isabel and McMillan, Hudson H. Allen, Esq.,
Wm. R. Bond, Esq., Union Bankers, Esq.,
Wm. Boyd, Esq., Geo. W. Williams,
Eligible Agents, Esq.

SARGEL WRIGHT, J. F. SIMPSON,
JAMES T. GARDNER,
Wright, Simpson & Gardner,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
(Office and Sales Room on McIntosh st.,
near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their
friends and the public generally, that
they have secured a large and commodious
FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently lo-
cated, and that all business entrusted to
their care will have the undivided atten-
tion of the firm, and they hope, by strict at-
tention to all business confided to them, to
merit a continuance of the confidence hereto-
fore bestowed on the individual members
of the concern.

Orders for Bagging, Rope and Family
Supplies executed on most advantageous
terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton
and other Produce in Store when required.
July 15, 1851.

Antigua, Evans & Co.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUE to transact
the above business in all its
branches, at their extensive
Fire Proof Warehouse,
situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road
Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail
Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Sale-room on Broad Street.
Liberal cash advances made on produce
in store.

Orders for Planers and Family supplies
promptly filled at the lowest market price.
Augusta, Ga. September 24, 1850.

E. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
&c., &c., &c.

GOLD and Silver Ware,
of all kinds.

Jewelry, and various rich
and Fancy Goods.

Fancy Hardware and Cutlery,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles,
Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds,
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols,
Solar Lamps, Girandoles, in gold and
silver.

Table Cutlery, of Rogers and others,
China Ware, Cut Glass Ware, of latest
style.

Clocks, Parlor and Office Clocks, and a
large stock of cheap Clocks for country
trade.

Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs,
Watch Materials and tools of all kinds
for Watch-makers. For sale at Charle-
ston prices.

CLARK, RACKETT & CO.,
Dealers in Fancy and Military Goods,
&c. Repairing of Clocks and Watches
by good workmen.

N. B. Whenever it may be inconven-
ient for persons residing at a distance to
visit the city, any thing in the above line
will be furnished promptly upon receipt of
an order and on the usual time.

April 15, 1851.

G. W. FERRY & Co.,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps, Bonnets, and Umbrellas,
Masonic Hall building, between the
Globe and United States Hotels, Broad St.,
Augusta, Ga.

G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the
attention of Merchants and Planters at Al-
abama, visiting Augusta, to their exten-
sive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps,
Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they re-
ceive weekly additions.

From their connection with manufactu-
ries, they are able to offer the above arti-
cles at prices which will successfully com-
pete with prices in Charleston or New York.

They challenge a comparison with other
markets.
April 15, 1851.—1y

Henry Moore,
DIRECT IMPORTER and DEALER IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery,
Guns, &c.; and will sell at Charleston prices.
Call and see. April 15, '51.

GEORGE A. OATES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PIANO Fortes, Music, Books, Stationery, &c.
224 and 236, King st., at the Bend, Charle-
ston, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from
the celebrated Manufacturers of Boston and
Raven, A. H. Gale and Co., and Dubois and Sew-
lery, N. Y., all kinds of Musical Instruments,
Music Books and Stationery, for sale very low
for cash, or city acceptances.
April 15, 1851.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Whole No. 785.

any way, and married men resort to them when they have no where else to turn themselves.

Wife—the woman who is expected to purchase without means, and to sew on buttons before they come off.

Baby—the thing on account of which its mother should never go to the opera, consequently need never have a new hat.

Dinner—the meal which is expected to be in exact readiness whenever the master of the house happens home to eat it whether a twelve or half past three.

Washing day—the time when a woman can throw a broom at a thievish dog, or say "I won't," without being thought cross.

Trowsers—the disputed territory

THE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1852.

Remember the CONCERT which is to come off on Christmas Eve. The Ladies are making great preparations, and no doubt it will be a "big day."

Maj. Allen's letter will be found in another column.

Our members Walker, Price, Allen and Davis, have brought us under renewed obligation for their kind attentions. We acknowledge among other documents, the receipt of the "Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts," Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, &c.

Extremes for Cotton, in Charleston, 61.2 and 81.2.

Our Legislature.

We fail to give our readers, to day the proceedings of our Legislature during the past week. Our only apology is, nothing has been done of general character that would interest our readers, except the election of State Officers, &c., which we give below:

JOEL RIGGS, has been re-elected Comptroller of Public Accounts.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

V. M. BENHAM, Secretary of State.

Maj. J. J. MICKLE, Adjutant General.

On the 11th inst., Hon. D. G. LACOX, was elected Supreme Court Judge in the place of Judge Coleman.

We may add that much time has been consumed in discussing resolutions approving the course of Senators King & Clements in the last Congress upon the Compromise measures. These resolutions were intended to defeat the re-organization of democracy; but it will be no good; the people, the democracy, are rising every where and they will be heard. Federal tricks can't win now, certain!

The *Roma Courier* has reached us this week, clothed in a neat, new robe. It wears a beautiful face and will doubtless prove very interesting to those who can subscribe to its doctrines.

A Bill amending the Convention passed the House (S. C. Legislature) by a vote of 87 to 25.

We again Ad. & Gay, the names of the following Alabama who have recently died in California: Capt. O. B. Harris; Joseph M. Manisco and Richard Hopkins.

Mail Robbery.

The *Huntsville Democrat* says, that J. H. HANCOCK, a young man, and citizen of Marshall county, was lodged in the Madison Jail, on the 5th inst., on the charge of robbing the mail on board the *Arctura*, between Whitesburg and Guntersville. Several half Bank Bill's were found in his possession. When charged, he confessed, and delivered up \$2,500, having spent only \$60 of the amount stolen. HANCOCK was one of the hands on the Boat.

Our Depot.

The Citizens of Jacksonville, Stockholders in the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, held a meeting on last Saturday evening in the Court House, to determine what point they should offer the Company, upon which to locate our depot. Two lots were put in nomination and after much interesting discussion, the lot, designated No. 2, was chosen.

A committee was appointed to memorialize the Company and tender them the above lot.

Nothing remains now to be done but for the Company to accede to the proposition of our citizens—our town will then march right forward in rapid strides of improvement.

President's Message.

We give a part of the President's Message in to-day's paper; its great length prevents the publication of the whole; we offer our readers a summary of his recommendations to Congress as a substitute for the balance.

RANDOLPH WIDE AWAKE!—The call for a democratic meeting in Randolph, found in this number, shows that this stanch republican County is wide awake, duly sober, and going to work! Good old Jeffersonian Republicanism will tell and the time is not far distant when Webster and Fillmore federalism will be dead as a mackerel in Alabama.

In the report of legislative proceedings, published in the *Alabama Journal* of the 3d inst., we observe that:

"Mr. Watkins introduced a bill to provide for the support of lunatic purposes in the County of Franklin."

We confess that this title has puzzled us measurably. If it had been, now, a bill for the relief of Benton, or Barlow, or any other out-and-out fire eating county, we might have managed to explain it; since "lunatic purposes" have been rife enough in those quarters during the late canvass; and all the world knows that they are painfully in need of support just at present. But when the appeal is made in behalf of the good sound union county of Franklin, we can't quite comprehend it—we give it up.

"Oh, no! can't quite comprehend it!" Can't comprehend why a quondam democratic county that has given herself over to the embraces of federal whiggery, should need such aid as suggested by Mr. Watkins. Well, what puzzles us most is that Clements or some benevolent man from Tuscaloosa didn't come to Watkins' aid in his labor of love and amend his Bill by adding a *strait jacket* for the man of the *Monitor*. But, perhaps, we ought to excuse our Tuscaloosa contemporary; for, when the thunderings of the last Summer's storm were heard in the distance and the deep toned mutterings of an outrageous and insulted people rose superior to the raging elements, in his trepidation and alarm, he shut his eyes—went it blind and took to the winds! and indeed his mental vision has not been sufficiently restored since, to distinguish between the noble, patriotic and independent stand taken by Benton against federal insult and oppression, prompted, as she was, by a feeling of self respect, and by a sense of what was right and just toward the State of Alabama and towards the entire South and the cotton and fire eating which he thinks was "rife enough in those quarters during the late canvass."

Benton County has never asked for more than constitutional liberty and the privileges of freedom, the false denunciations and declarations of the whig press, to the contrary notwithstanding, and had every county in the South been actuated by the same spirit of asking for nothing but what was right and submitting to nothing *second*, the "exposed question" would by this time have been settled and the South would now be occupying the enviable position of equals in the Union.

Talk about "lunatic purposes" for Benton County, indeed! Why *Burke*shire you ought to be roasted whole! Benton County needing "relief!" Friend travel a little, come over into the Banner County. We can show you more bright and happy faces—braver men and prettier women than you can find in all the Federal whig counties in the State.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 6, 51.

Four weeks of the Session have passed, and but little business has been transacted except of a local character. The important Committee have not yet reported, although the House has given three of them a Clerk each.

The Committee for distributing the State into Congressional Districts, have made a great many changes, which have been communicated to me, but their report not having been submitted, as yet, forbids my speaking of them at this time.

The number of Senators and members of the House will be the same under the new as under the old apportionment. A Joint Committee of five from each house has the new Code of Laws now under consideration; and will, probably, not report sooner than two weeks. The Report of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary will be made in a few days. You, therefore, can see we have done but little, and there seems to be but one excuse; and that is, a want of energy in the House. My colleague Price and myself have sent you a copy of all the reports we have received, hoping you would give them a place in your columns. We will still continue to send such as will better inform you and your readers on the business, generally, than I could give in any other way.

I write you these lines to fulfill my promise to my friends, while amongst them last summer, and I am very sorry to confess that we have made such slow progress. While I communicate the fact, I must express my surprise at the effort made here, and still persisted in, to get fire brands into the House. You know the Senate has been discussing, for some days, the Georgia platform

resolutions, and, in length, a Resolution was introduced in the House, approving the course of our Senators in the last Congress with the intention to revive all the questions of last Summer's campaign. The resolution was postponed a few days, but from the signs of the times, nothing will do until a full discussion is had upon State Rights, Basis, and other collateral questions.

You have seen through the papers of this city, that much local legislation has been going on; much of which, it seems to me, entirely uncalled for and improper.

A resolution is now on the table, which, if adopted, will keep us busy, as it requires of the House evening sessions. I shall vote for it, as I am anxious to contribute all I can to the despatch of business.

I will communicate to you, regularly, such information as I receive that may likely prove interesting to you or your readers.

Respectfully,
Your Friend, &c.,
MATTHEW ALLEN.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

To the Democracy of Randolph County.

While thousands and tens of thousands sigh for the glorious privileges which you enjoy, and which feign bless the dawn of civil liberty, while tyranny and oppression walk boldly through their midst, crushing him who would plead the cause of liberty, and stifling the voice of him who would sing the song of freedom you can boast those liberties acquired by the blood of your revolutionary fathers, and daily see exemplified that great problem of Philosophers and statesmen of all ages, "That man is capable of self government."

What has produced such a result? The people asserting the true and liberal principles of republicanism of Democracy.

Be jealous therefore of your constitutional rights, guard them with vigilance—permit not minions and traitors to wrest from you that priceless boon conferred upon you by your ancestors. The time will soon arrive when you will be called upon to defend what shall be the chief aim of the "Ship of State"—its voice and principles may seal the deeds which will forever alienate your rights, and bring ruin and dismay to your own families.

In view of that trust, and with an eye single to the glory of your Country, and the happiness of your children, let the Democracy of Randolph County participate in all honorable efforts to secure the triumph of Democratic principles, and to vanquish Federalism, Abolitionism and all other *isms* which tend to stifle the voice of free constitutional liberty, and seek to overthrow a government founded in the wisdom, virtue and affection of the people.

A meeting of the Democracy of Randolph County is proposed to be held at Wedowee, (from its central position) to select delegates to the approaching State convention.

The proposed time for holding said meeting is the first Monday in January, and it is hoped that all who can, will be in attendance, that justice may be done to all sections of the county.

Let insinuations of Whiggery by any misrepresentation of the design of said meeting deter any from attending: All that is sought is a full and free expression of the will of the entire Democracy.

J. W. Gwinn, J. L. C. Damer, James Martin, Wm. H. Smith, C. W. Statton, R. F. Smith, Wilson Falkner, H. H. Woods, and others.

Extracts from the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

I congratulate you and our common constituents upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with untold blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly favored land.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH INTERFERENCE.

The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent, by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a convention on this subject between the Charge d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the Department of State, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of the State to the Minister of the French

republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject. These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of the interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions which this Government could not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States. The maritime rights of the United States are founded on a firm and well defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent.

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto.

It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you showing the terms which the British government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made.

OUR BORDER.

From the accompanying copy of a note from the British Legation at Washington, and the reply of the Department of State thereto, it will appear that Her Britannic Majesty's government is desirous that a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritatively marked out, and that an intention was expressed to apply to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof on the part of the United States. Your attention to this subject is accordingly invited, and a proper appropriation recommended.

CLAIMS ON PORTUGAL.

A convention for the adjustment of claims on the part of the United States against Portugal, has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged. The first instalment of the amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the 20th of September last, and has not been paid.

The President of the French Republic, according to the provisions of the convention, has been selected an arbitrator in the case of the General Armstrong; and has signified that he accepts the trust and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations, with which France is united by sentiments of sincere and lasting amity.

THE SLOCUM BOAT—THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Turkish government has expressed its desire for the final reception given to the Sultan's agent, Asan Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States, on the 28th of February last a despatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to a k of the Turkish government, permission for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the dominions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country. On the 2d of March last, both Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish government having released the prisoners from prison, on the 10th of September last, they embarked on board of the United States steam navigator *Mississippi*, which was selected to carry into effect the resolution of Congress. Governor Kossuth left the *Mississippi* at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making a visit to England, and may shortly be expected in New York. By communications to the Department of State he has expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the interposition of this Government in behalf of himself and his associates. This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whose political events have exiled them from their own homes in Europe, and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquility of the Mexican republic should again be seriously disturbed, for, since the peace between that republic and the United States, it had enjoyed such comparative repose that the most favorable anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence, have been indulged. These, however, have been thwarted by the recent outbreak in the State of Tamaulipas, on the 27th of June, the *Rio Bravo*. Having received information that persons from the United States had taken part in the insurrection, and apprehending that their example might be followed by others, I caused orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expeditions against Mexico, from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the United States. I likewise issued a proclamation upon the subject, a copy of which is herewith laid before you. This appeared to be rendered imperative by the obligations of treaty and the general duties of good neighborhood.

In my last annual message, I informed Congress that citizens of the United States had undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under a grant of the Mexican government to a citizen of that republic; and that this enterprise would probably be prosecuted with energy, whenever Mexico should consent to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as should impart a feeling of security to those who should invest their property in the enterprise.

A convention between the two governments for the accomplishment of that end has been ratified by this Government, and only awaits the decision of the Congress and the Executive of that republic.

Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of that convention by Mexico, but it is to be presumed that her decision will be governed by just and enlightened views, as well of the general importance of the object, as of their own interests and obligations.

For some months past, the republic of Nicaragua has been the theatre of one of the most curious scenes from which the cause of free institutions and the general prosperity of Central America have suffered, and so severely suffered. Until quietude has been restored, and a government apparently stable shall have been organized, no advance can prudently be made in discharging the question pending between the two countries.

I am desirous to announce that the telegraphic communication from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata to the Pacific has been so far progressed, that passengers have actually traversed it, and merchandise has been transported over it, and when the canal shall have been completed, according to the original plan, the means of communication will be further improved.

It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico, that the estimates for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenses to be required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$42,822,279 19, of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of \$33,345,198 08; and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those Territories, and in the fulfilment of the obligations of the Government, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of \$9,477,081 11.

If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditures required for those Territories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Congress, and appropriations made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1853, of \$20,306,443 90, whereof it is proposed that portion of the public debt due on the first July following

amounting to \$6,937,931 35, as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates. In thus referring to the estimated expenditures on account of our newly acquired Territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued towards them, and that every obligation, express or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

EXPORTS.

The values of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the preceding year, exhibit an increase of \$43,646,322. At first view, this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of our future prosperity. An examination, however, of the details of our exports, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year, is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one-half.

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$68,701,921, in 1847, to \$26,951,373 in 1850, and to \$21,948,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year.

The aggregate values of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibit a decrease amounting to \$469,917, which, with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco for the same period, made an aggregate decrease in these two articles of \$1,156,751.

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show I confidently that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive laws in England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer, has steadily declined, since the short crops and consequent famine in a portion of Europe have been happily replaced by full crops, and comparative abundance of food.

It will be seen, by recurring to the commercial statistics for the past year, that the value of our domestic exports has been increased in the single item of raw cotton by \$10,000,000 over the value of that export for the year preceding. This is not due to any increased general demand for that article, but to the short crop of the preceding year, which created an increased demand, and an augmented price for the crop of last year. Should the cotton crop now going forward to market be only equal in quantity to that of the year preceding, and be sold at the present prices, then there would be a falling off in the value of our exports for the present fiscal year of at least \$10,000,000, compared with the amount exported for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

The production of gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well as to some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country, will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been \$24,262,979 over the amount of specie imported. The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been \$14,651,327. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of \$58,607,305.

In the present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt. If the present and anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions, as Congress may enact, in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the nation.

Among the special recommendations of the President, we en-

erate, in the order in which they occur, the following, as likely to attract particularly the attention of the public:

Further legislation providing for the protection and punishment of consuls; the establishment of consuls in the United States; Canada on the principles directed by the consideration of Congress of a suitable reception for Governor Kossuth on his arrival; the modification of the present tariff by the adoption of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties, when ever practicable, with further discriminations for the purpose of protection; such modification to be made in view of the principle assumed in the message that a low rate does not benefit the farming population of the country by increasing the foreign market for agricultural products; legislation to extend the public land system of the United States over the public lands of California and Oregon; and, in this connexion, and increased compensation to the three commissioners to settle land titles in California; to leave the mine lands in California in their present condition, instead surveying and selling them in small parcels in the manner emphatically recommended by the President in his annual message of last year; the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, to legislate to guard against fraud upon the government under existing laws in regard to pensions and bounty lands; prompt appropriations to complete the classifications and publish the results of the census; the prompt passage of the appropriation bill under the census as soon as the returns from California shall be received; an extended system of river and harbor improvements on the lakes, the Atlantic seaboard, and in the rivers of the West; an increase of the standing army for the protection of our own frontier and the Mexican frontier from Indian hostilities; a reorganization of the naval establishment, fixing the number of officers, creating a retired list, and regulating promotions by merit and capacity rather than seniority in the service; revision of the whole subject of punishment in the navy, in the view that the abolition of flogging has not worked well; the separation of naval appropriations from those for ocean steam mail service; adherence to the present rates of postage on letters, and a revision of those rates on printed matters; a commission to revise the statutes of the United States, and report them, in a revised form, to Congress; liberal legislation for the District of Columbia; the establishment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States; and, finally, the faithful maintenance and execution of the compromise measures, as a final adjustment of the slavery question.

"DIRECT TRADE."

A CARD.

TO THE PLANTERS OF ALABAMA.

The importance of establishing "Direct Trade" with the Continent of Europe has become apparent. The General Convention of Cotton Planters at Macon, (Ga.) after a careful examination of the whole matter, unanimously adopted the resolutions offered at the foundation of "Direct Trade." These resolutions aim at commercial reform—the extension of consumption—the opening of new markets—competition, and the development of our manufacturing capacity—internal improvements, &c.

The resolutions recommended to the Planters to ship one-tenth or twentieth (or more or less) of their crops "direct" to Amsterdam, and if there should be any delay in the transfer of the necessary landed facilities to advance, for them to do it by individual enterprise—this plan to be enlarged by the joint action afterwards of the capitalists of Holland and the Planters of America, to break down the yearly surplus in Liverpool, (which is so ruinous in its consequences), and build up a Continental depot for cotton—a competing market to Liverpool.

The necessary steps are being taken to form a house in Mobile or two or more; and it is hoped that it will become the general policy of her merchants to aid and assist the Planters in this enterprise.

There was a resolution offered and adopted by a meeting held at Montgomery, suggesting the house of Harrison & Robinson, and a memorial so as to embrace every one desirous of promoting "Direct Trade." It is, therefore, hoped that the Planters, if they prefer it, will ship through their Commission Merchants that amount of Cotton they may wish, requesting it to be consigned to Messrs. Harrison & Robinson, for the satisfaction of those desiring it, that Messrs. Hartson & Bro. are perfectly responsible. Besides the Cotton (insured) has all over the world an intrinsic value.

As "Direct Trade" is now started upon a safe business like basis, it is hoped that the Planters and their merchants will, by enterprise and energy, carry it out. In the meanwhile, the necessary arrangements are going on to transfer credit here for a large business, and it is feared impossible (from any

POETRY

Parody on Ben Hall.

Oh, don't you remember the boys, Jim Holmes,
The boys with noses so red?
Who drank with delight whenever they met,
And always went home to bed?
In the old days, when the boys were so gay,
In the old days, when the boys were so gay,<

Oh, don't you remember the boys, Jim Holmes,
And the spring at the foot of the hill?
Where off we have lain, through the hot sun's hour,
And drank to our utmost fill?
The spring is filled with mud, Jim Holmes,
And the good old jug, with its whistling so sweet,
Lies broken and spoiled on the ground!

Oh, don't you remember the boys, Jim Holmes,
And the bar-keeper kind and true?
And the little look at the end of the bar,
Where we drank the wine he drew,
The tavern is burned to the ground, Jim Holmes,
The bar-keeper is dead and dry,
And all the boys who were so gay,
There remains Jim, but you and I.

The largest crop of cotton ever raised in Alabama.

The following extraordinary statement has been made to us by C. D. Quarles, son of Col. Quarles, whose plantation is on Oyster Creek, in Brazos county. He has made this season four hundred bales of cotton on one hundred and sixty acres of land, and with twelve hands. About three hundred bales of this cotton have already been picked, but the picking is still going on, and when completed the amount will not be less than four hundred bales. It is not pretended that the whole of this has been picked out by the same twelve hands, for during the picking season Mr. Quarles employed a large number of hands to assist him, whose labor will cost a hundred or more bales, so that the net proceeds of the twelve hands will be two hundred and seventy-five, or perhaps three hundred bales. The whole of this cotton was planted and cultivated by the said twelve hands, and the only help they had was in the picking. To prevent any misunderstanding of this statement we are authorized to say that the bales are of the average weight of those usually made in Texas, that is about 500 lbs. each.

In addition to the above we have authority to say that the same twelve hands have raised and ginned over during the season 2,000 bales of corn from thirty acres of land, which is considerably below the yield of corn last year on the same plantation. It may be of some interest here to state that the above crops of cotton and corn were planted in February, which Col. Quarles thinks is the month in which both cotton and corn should always be planted in Texas. The picking of the cotton was completed on the 15th day of July last.

If, after paying for the extra labor required to pick the extra corn, there shall remain 275 bales, which is the smallest amount; then the net proceeds of the twelve hands will be within a small fraction of a bale each, to which we must add 100 bushels of corn, to make the total product of each hand's labor; and this, at the present prices of cotton and corn, cannot fall much, if any short of one thousand dollars to the hand.

Should our readers wish confirmation of the above statement, we are authorized to give the names of Messrs. W. H. Quarles, George Quarles, L. B. Quarles and John Quarles, all of whom own and cultivate adjoining plantations, and will bear testimony to its correctness. The land which produced this crop is of the usual quality of Oyster Creek lands, and indeed of the bottom lands of Texas generally, of which any one may be readily convinced by his own observation.

Galesburg (Texas) News.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON.
My dear friends: There are three things that I very much wonder at. The first is that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, bricks and clubs into fruit trees to knock down fruit, if they would only let it come, it would fall itself. The second is that men should go to war and kill one another, if they would let each other alone, they would die themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at, is that some men should be so unwise as to go after young women, for if they would start at home, the young women would come after them.

Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.

JOB PRINTING.

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS—
Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Blank Notes, Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "Enterprise," Jacksonville, Alabama.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantril, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.

C. S. SIBLETT.

Oct. 14, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his valuable tract of land, well improved; improvements in good order; containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Abbeville, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one half of a mill, a good Stock Horse, mule and Sheep Pen, and all the fixtures of a first class plantation.

HIRSH BAIRD.

September 19, 1851.

John H. Crawford.

THE undersigned has been authorized to sell the following property, to-wit: A good lot of land, well improved, containing about three hundred acres, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Abbeville, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one half of a mill, a good Stock Horse, mule and Sheep Pen, and all the fixtures of a first class plantation.

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Chapel R. Lester.

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WASHINGTON HALL.

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.

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JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.

Wanted.

A Gentleman and Lady, to take charge of a family school; but those well qualified, and properly recommended need apply. To such, liberal wages, and constant prospective inducements can be secured. Apply to the undersigned at once.

F. M. HARDWICK.

W. T. SHOOK.

M. J. TURNLEY.

Chapel Hill, Cherokee Co., Ala.

Oct. 28, 1851.

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ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock.

CONVENTION STORERS.

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CONVENTION STORERS.

OSGOOD, ALSO BROOK & Co.

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OSGOOD, ALSO BROOK & Co.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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BLANK & COBB.

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BLANK & COBB.

THE STORE.

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THE STORE.

BATTERY.

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BATTERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Carriage Making Business.

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JOHN H. ROBERTS.

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Sloan & Hawkins.

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Sloan & Hawkins.

WAREHOUSE NOTICES.

THE undersigned has been authorized to sell the following property, to-wit: A good lot of land, well improved, containing about three hundred acres, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Abbeville, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one half of a mill, a good Stock Horse, mule and Sheep Pen, and all the fixtures of a first class plantation.

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John H. Roberts.

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LAND FOR SALE.

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LAND FOR SALE.

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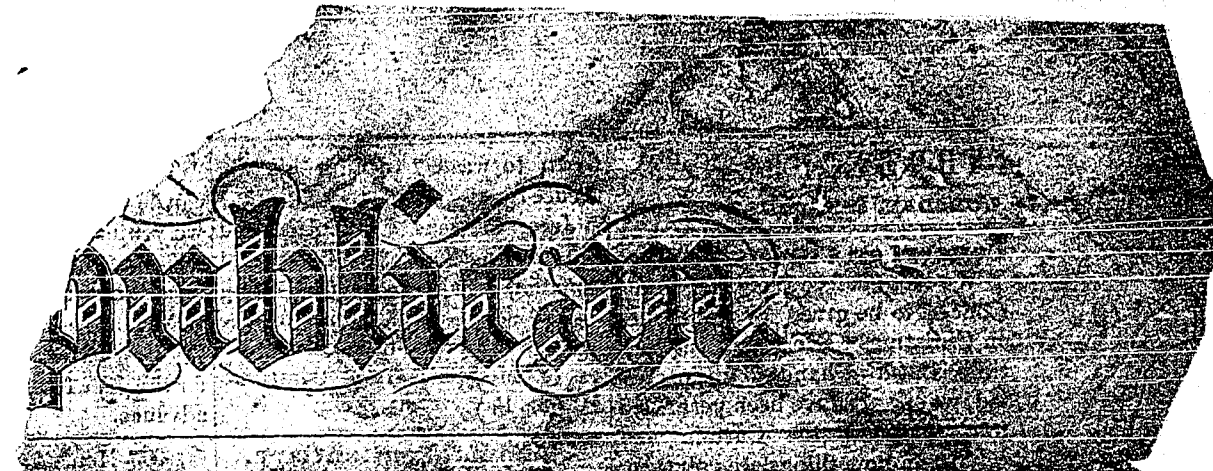
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square for six or twelve months, will be charged double the foregoing rates. All personal advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements handed in without direction as to the number of insertions, will be charged until further notice, and charged accordingly. Liberal discount will be made on advertising for six or twelve months, when the advertising is done in advance. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors of business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
and
Solicitors in Chancery.
Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
ADDRESS:
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega, also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whaley,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. July '51.

James A. McAnphey,
Attorneys at Law,
and
Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. A. M. A. Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.
May, 1851.
Office Row—No. 5. 1y

William A. Achen,
AND
William J. Baralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.
THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care in the several Counties of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb. Office of ACHEN, Huntsville, and J. BARALSON, Lehnora, De Kalb Co., Ala. December, 31, 1850.

J. T. THOMASON, E. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
and
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee, and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASBVILLE, Ala., April '51.

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and
Solicitor in Chancery.
ASBVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA. WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and
Solicitor in Chancery.
practice in the several counties of Cherokee, Benton, DeKalb and Marshall will promptly attend to him for
Cherokee Co.,
1851.

depth of wisdom and attractive-ness of beauty. But when the mind is bent with attentive earnestness, if it has but common power, it may perceive the beauty and glory of divinity in all the sacred writings. The mighty mind of a Newton, who could penetrate further into the "fathomless depths of the wonderous mechanism of the universe than any other man, became deeply absorbed in contemplation when directed to the truths of revelation. He whose piercing gaze penetrated the depths of the visible heavens and saw scattered over the midnight skies the burning glories of the invisible God—saw in the depths of the truths revealed in the Bible, the same splendence of divine glory as was seen in the legible characters written upon the skies. In each burning star of the firmament proclaimed that there was a God who controlled this over-arching sphere; so each burning gem of thought in the Bible proclaimed that the same being who enkindled this divine thought upon the pages of the Bible. If Newton, with all his mighty powers of his stupendous intellect, felt diffident and stood in awe before the holy majesty of divine truth, with what modesty does it become those of infinitely poorer intellect to pronounce upon the Bible. If Newton and Locke, and Milton, and Keats, and Spenser, and Pope, and our own Webster and Calhoun, all believed the Bible to be a revelation from God, shall not common men be modest in their doubts? Shall men whose limited intellect cannot fathom even common depths, pronounce all these burning luminaries in the field of literature, dull and somber lights?

It is the glory of the Bible, that it has stood unshaken amid all the rage and injustice which earth and hell could foment against it. (Grant minds have toiled long and hard to construct engines with which to batter down this citadel of eternal truth, but all their assaults have been feeble than water and more ineffectual than chaff containing against the flames. Not unlike the Pyramids of Egypt, around whose immovable base, play the hot and feeble and sick winds of the desert, stand the Bible with the hot and feeble and sickly breath of iniquity playing against it. Firmer than the Gibraltar rock rests the Bible upon its immovable base, for when the last mighty conflagration shall upheave the earth from its foundation and the created universe shall crumble, still the truths of the Bible shall abide, and on the high tablets of glory above will its banner be unfurled and streaming in the wafting gales of heaven will be the object of the adoration and praise of the holy inhabitants of the upper world.

We have said that many passages of scripture seem at a superficial view, to be but common place; but after a more intent notice, appear full of meaning. Thus the passage of scripture emblemizing our text—"And upon the bells of the horses shall be holiness unto the Lord,"—contains a glowing truth which fills every Christian heart with thrilling delight. "It is the revelation of a prophesy often mentioned that at a coming period everything shall be consecrated to God. It refers to that period usually denominated the period of the millennium when there shall be a universal prevalence of piety over the face of the earth, when every individual of the whole human family shall be a sincere, humble, devoted christian, and righteousness shall universally reign. In that day shall be upon the bells of the horses holiness unto the Lord." By the term that day, is not meant simply twenty-four hours but a certain

spirituality of God, so also the holiness of man, denotes piety and piety and it is said without holiness no man can see God.

Holiness, also, means the consecration of any thing to the service of God. Thus the vessels used in the Temple of Jerusalem were called holy because they were set apart for the use of the Temple in the ceremonial worship and they were to be used for no other purpose. And, being consecrated to the holy service of the worship, under the old ceremonial law, they were called holy—the holy vessels of the Temple. And whatever was thus set apart to be used in the service of God was called holy, and upon it might have been inscribed holiness to the Lord. When, therefore, it is said that "upon the bells of the horses shall be holiness to the Lord," the meaning is that at that time foretold in prophecy, when all men shall embrace Christianity and every one shall become a devoted follower of the Lamb of God, then there shall be a universal consecration of everything to the service of God. Religion then arrayed in its brightest and most beautiful robes and invested with its most attractive graces shall exercise its power over all hearts and all shall consecrate themselves to the service of their Maker. Upon all their actions shall be the impress of holiness. In all their commerce and pursuits of life there shall be a visible consecration to God, and that the hearts of the children of men are now turned in piety to the Lord. The very bells upon their horses shall have inscribed upon them holiness to the Lord.

Men shall then engage in the commerce and pursuits of life now, but unlike now, the object of pursuit will not simply be the gratification of self. They will not then toil to hoard up wealth, simply to accumulate upon themselves splendor and magnificence. One will not be ambitious for the acquisition of wealth that he may be enabled to build a better mansion than his neighbor, or to have a more sumptuous and magnificent estate than his neighbor. No proud display of wealth will then be spent by one person upon his own estate, and no vain and empty display of wealth will then be shown in the direction of society learning and scattering immortal souls, and drowning multitudes in eternal perdition. No longer shall the struggle for wealth, Satan's most successful agent, the foulest enemies of the human race, clothed in the most expensive of external graces, but with hearts of utter and boisterous rottenness within, lure the young and unwary down to the chambers of death and ruin—no miserably grasp shall wrong the last life drop from the sorrowing widow's bleeding heart.

Sinners shall no longer breathe its blighting milder upon the fair bud of virtue and spread its foul flame upon the lovelessness of purity. As the rich valley of the Nile in the time of the ten plagues when covered with frogs and lice and murrain, is contrasted with the valley of the Nile now when after their wet season, it is all covered with green and beautiful verdure—so is the present condition of the world contrasted with what the world will be when the full orbed glory of the millennial day shall burst with untroubled power over the earth.

It is the duty of the christian to seek and labor to accomplish this glorious consummation. He should lend his aid and his influence in every way which lies in his power to extend Christianity—for just in proportion as a pure and spiritual Christianity shall spread over the face of the earth, will there retire from the earth the cloud of evils and sorrow that now overshadow it. What a happy family would that be in which every member was an ham the sincere devoted Christian—where each one had a tender and feeling heart a kind and amiable disposition and a generous and manly spirit and each was

happy a family whose affections were thus cemented and over whom there ever brooded an atmosphere of such kindly affection feeling. And if it lay within the power of any member of the family to accomplish this end, would it not be his duty to labor for its accomplishment?

So of the family of mankind, how different its happiness—if envy, and jealousy, and calumny, and avarice, and ambition, and intemperance, and every crime were banished from earth, and by as unknown here as in heaven, and the spirit of a perfect christianity pervaded heart, and every one was amiable, and honest, and mild, and pure, and noble, and manly. And such will be the case when that day shall come, provided in prophecy, that the mild and glorious reign of the Prince of Peace shall extend to the utmost bounds of the earth. Is it not the duty of the Christian then to exert all his energies for the accomplishment of this glorious consummation? Even the Philanthropist whose heart has not been touched as with a live coal from off the altar of God, may stretch out his arms with a desire to embrace all mankind in the blessings of even an earthly happiness. Shall not the Christian then upon whose heart has fallen the burning light of the Holy Spirit, and whose ears have been untuned to hear the enrapturing melodies of the upper heavens, and whose eye of faith has been opened to penetrate the intervening medium between this and the upper world and behold the glorious mansions that are placed in the paradise of God, shall not the Christian feel it his duty to labor for the conversion of the world, that when the floods of death shall sweep earth of its inhabitants, they may be implanted amid the enrapturing glories of heaven.

Shall not the Christian, for whose salvation the eternal Son of God descended from the high thrones of Heaven and perished upon the cross, and whose compassionate heart causes him still to bend his gaze from Heaven and yearn in pity and sorrow over the infatuation of human nature, shall not the Christian whose mission was purchased by the blood of a bleeding Saviour, now labor for the salvation of others, and labor to hasten that day when that Saviour shall have for his reward the heathen converted to him for his inheritance and eternal part of the earth for his possession, and the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

But will the time ever come when Christianity shall be embraced by all the nations of the world. If over eighteen hundred years have rolled away since the Saviour's natal song was sung by a choir of angels hovering over the plains of Bethlehem, ascribing glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to man. If this long period has intervened since the glad tidings of great joy was proclaimed, that a Saviour was born into the world, and so little portion of the globe is yet subjugated to the cross, and the earth is now heavy and tremulous with age, can we hope that in the comparative brief period of the earth's remaining existence, all the other portions of the world will become Christian? We are free to confess that our hope is only in God, the arm of man too feeble to effect this mighty change; but with God all things are possible. Though sin is so impregnable entrenched in the fastness of the human heart that no earthly power can dislodge it, and though in its development it erects such mighty barriers, that hopeless would be the prospect of Christianity if it depended upon the power of man for its universal establishment—yet Christianity is dying, it is the daughter of light and came from the Father of light, and the omnipotent power of God is pledged for its universal triumph over all the powers of darkness. Already has she achieved many brilliant victories and is now on her mighty march to her glo-

rious triumph, and at length her shall echo along every glorious banner be unfurled, Satan's dark empire everywhere vanish at her approach, and whatever artillery shall be planted in her pathway will she dash aside and break her way through the mightiest columns which may seek to impede her onward march. Better for the man who is hostile to religion, to throw himself in the path of the streaming lightnings, than in the path of the march of Christianity. For the power of God is pledged to bear her triumphantly on, and the blazing lightnings of his withering wrath will blast every opposing barrier. As has been forcibly said: "Already may you see her banners waving from the frozen ledges of Greenland on the burning sands of Sierra Leone, on the sides of the Pacific and on the Gauges, amid the snows of the Arctic Zones, and beneath the scorching suns of the equator. The Asiatic Indian is burning his slaver, the Arab his koran, and the Hottentot his consecrated relics—the everlasting gospel—the gospel of the God of peace and love is now extending and it will continue to extend and extend until the ruins of sin amidst the blaze of the last great conflagration, shall be lost in the splendors of eternal day." And when the set time to favor Zion shall have come, the same omnipotent power that our day of Pentecost poured its blazing light upon the darkened hearts of the multitude in Jerusalem and converted three thousand of them in a day—when the set time to favor Zion shall come, this same omnipotent power will pour its blazing light and glory upon the idolatrous world, and nations may be born unto God in a day, and kings shall become nursing fathers and queens nursing mothers, and all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest; and the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. At the burning lightnings throw their bright gleams upon the gloom of midnight and banish its impenetrable darkness, so the Holy Spirit may pour its burning light and glory upon the gloom of the moral midnight of the world and soon and suddenly enwrap the earth in glory. Altho this lies within the compass of the power of omnipotence. All this the arm of the Almighty can easily do for it. And he has promised that the glorious time shall yet come when right concepts shall reign over all the earth. And sooner will his eternal throne be established than one jot or tittle of his promises fail to be fulfilled.

Happy will be the condition of the world when this glorious period shall have come. Then strife and contention and turmoil will cease. The glow of the bowie knife shall no longer flash upon the eye of its foe nor the crack of the murderous pistol that men have shed the blood of his fellow man. The sword which has drunk the blood of its millions, will leap back to its scabbard and lie there forever. The blood red banner of war will be folded up and laid away to be unrolled no more.

Our own bright skies whose crystal vault is darkened by a cloud, are emblematic of that moral sky which will be laid in peace over the earth and never be darkened by a single storm of passion.

The angel of discord will have flown its last flight through the heavens, and the angel of peace will hover over the world and from his outstretched wings will shed the dews of universal love and affection.

I shall close this discourse by a slight reference to the felt whose worshiping tones have for the first time been heard on the Sabbath morning.

Separated as we are from the scenes and associations of our early youth, and even now far from many of our loved ones whose glad smiles would brighten this very morning all the heart with joy—whatever will revive the old associations of youth must be most agreeable.

And there are but few whose early recollections are not associated with the solemn sounds of the church going bell. And as this bell on each returning Sabbath shall send out its warning and inviting tones—warning you that it is God's Holy Sabbath day, and inviting you to the house of worship; may it revive the associations and recollections of early youth. May it awaken the recollections of the solemn

lesson taught you at the Sabbath school. May it revive those solemn impressions made upon your hearts in some solemn seasons of the revival of religion. May it remind you of that impressive season when a mother's prayers and tears and tender caresses awakened in your bosom desires for heaven and happiness, and bring back your wandering hearts into the path taught you by the lessons and example of a pious mother. And may we all become more and more assimilated to the moral purity of our blessed Saviour. Amen.

The Dollar.

[Would that George Lippard had always written as powerfully and unexpectably as in the following sketch.]

They brought him a dollar. He took it clutched in his long skinny fingers, tried its sound against the bed post, and then gazed at it long and intently with his dull leaden eye.

That day in the hurry of business, Death had struck him, even in the street. He was hurrying to collect even the last month's rent and was on the verge of the miserable count, where his tenants herded like beasts in their kennels—he was there with bank book in his hand, when Death laid his hand upon him.

He was carried home to his splendid mansion. He was laid upon a bed with a satin coverlet. The lawyer, the relations, and the preacher was sent for. All day long he lay without speech, moving only his right hand, as though in the act of counting money.

At midnight he spoke. He asked for a dollar, and they brought it to him, and lean and gaunt he sat up in his death bed, and clutched it with the grip of death.

A shadowy lamp stood on a table near the silken bed. Its light fell faintly around the splendid room, where chairs and carpets and mirrors, silken bed and lofty ceiling, all said, God is plainly as human lips can say it.

His hair and eyebrows were white. His cheeks sunken and his lips thin and surrounded by wrinkles that indicated the pattern of Avarice. As he sat up in bed with his neck bared and the silken coverlet wrapped about his lean frame his white hair and eyebrows contrasted with his wasted and wrinkled face, he looked like a ghost.

And there was hidden eye—and all that life was centered on the Dollar which he gripped in his clenched fist.

His wife a pleasant faced matronly woman, was seated at the foot of the bed. His son a young man of twenty-one, dressed in the latest touch of fashion sat by the window. The lawyer sat before the table, pen in hand, and glibly speculated on his nose. There was a large parchment spread before him.

"Do you think he'll make a will?" asked the son.

"Hardly, *compas mientis* rec," was the whispered reply. "Wait. He'll be laid after a while."

"My dear," said the wife, "had I not better send for a preacher?"

She rose and took her dying husband by the hand, but he did not mind. His eye was upon the Dollar.

He was a rich man. He owned palaces in Walnut and Chestnut streets, and hovels and courts on the outskirts. He had from mines in this State; copper mines on the lakes somewhere; he had golden interests in California. His name was bright upon the records of twenty banks he owned stock of every kind; he had half a dozen papers in his pay.

He knew but one crime—to be in debt without the power to pay. He knew but one virtue—to get money.

death, with the Dollar in his clenched hand. Oh! holy Dollar, object of his life long pursuit, what comfort hast thou for him now to his pain of death?

At length the dying man revived and dictated his will. It was strange to see the mother and son and lawyer, muttering, and some time wrangling, beside the bed of death. All the while the Testator clutched to the Dollar in his right hand.

While the will was being made, the Preacher came—even he, who held a pastoral charge of the great church, whose pews, gilded, bore saintly names of silver plates, and whose seats on Sabbath day groaned beneath the weight of respectability, broadcloth and satin.

He came and said his prayers—decorously and in measured words—but never once did the dying man relax his hold of the Dollar.

"Can't you read something, say—quick, don't you see I'm going?" at length said the rich man, turning a frightened look toward the preacher.

The preacher, whose cravat was of the whitest, took a book with golden clasps from the marble table.

And he read: "And I say unto you it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God."

"Who said these words?" who, who fairly shrieked the man, "king the hand?" touched the Dollar at the preacher's head.

The preacher hastily turned over the leaf and did not reply.

"Why did you never tell me of this before? Why did you never preach from it as I sat in your church. Why—why?"

The preacher did not reply—but turned over another leaf but the dying man would not be quieted:

"And it's easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God, is it? Then what to become of me?—am I not rich? What tenant did I ever spare, what debtor did I ever release?—And you stood up Sunday after Sunday and preached to us, and never said one word about the camel."

The preacher, in search of a consoling passage, turned rapidly over the leaves, and, in his confusion, came to this passage, which he read:

"Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you; and shall eat your flesh as it were fire; ye have heaped your treasures together for the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

"And yet you never preached that to me?" shrieked the dying man.

The preacher who had blundered through the passage from James, which we have quoted, knew not what to say. He was perchance terrified by the very look of his dying parishioner.

Then the wife drew near and strove to comfort him, and his son (who had been reading the will), attempting a word or two of consolation.

And with the Dollar in his hand he sank into death talking of stock, of rent of copper mine and camel, of tenant and of debtor until the breath left his lips. Thus he expired.

When he was cold, the preacher rose and asked the lawyer whether the deceased had left anything to such and such a charitable society, which had been engrained upon the preacher's church.

And the wife closed his eyes and tried to wrench the Dollar from his hand, but in vain. He clutched it as though it were the only saviour to lighten him through the darkness of eternity.

And the son sat down with dry eyes and thought of the hundred of thousands which were now his own.

Next day there was a hearse followed by a train of carriages nearly a mile in length, and an elegant sermon upon the virtues of the deceased by a preacher.

There was intoning of craps badges, and rolling of carriages, and no tears. They left the dead man and returned to the palace where sorrow died even as the craps was taken from the door knob.

And in the grave the dead hand still clenched the Dollar.

Wm. B. Rogers.

CONCERT ON CHRISTMAS EVE.
We have before spoken of the concert to be given by the Ladies on Christmas Eve, and as the time is at hand, to all interested parties, we have been permitted to see the Curtain and have seen how things are going on. We have no doubt the whole affair will excel any thing of the kind that has ever come off in the village. Do you want to hear the best of music? go to the Concert! Do you want a little of the best singing? ever spread upon a table! go to the Concert! Do you want to see some of the prettiest girls in the State of Alabama, clothed in all their loveliness? go to the Concert! Do you want to aid the Church, and make God's sanctuary what it ought to be? then go to the Concert take a lady with you—the price is only a dollar a head, ears, and mouth.

Legislature.

On the 15th inst. the Committee on Internal Improvements reported a bill recommending the State to loan her credit to the amount of \$500,000 each for the following Roads: North Alabama or Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Selma and Tennessee River Railroad. Montgomery and Mobile Railroad. This bill was read, and made the special order for 11 o'clock, 1st Wednesday in January, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Committee on ways and means have reported it inexpedient to elect the Tax Assessor and County Treasurer of DeKalb County by qualified voters of said County.

On the 16th in the Senate the bill to establish a State Hospital for insane persons in Alabama was discussed, amended, read a second time and engrossed for a third reading. This bill proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting and furnishing the Hospital.

Mr. Tarrant introduced a bill authorizing the State to endorse the bonds of the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad Company to the amount of \$750,000.

In the House on the 15th inst. the Committee on Internal Improvements reported back the bill to incorporate the Coosa and Chattahoochee River Railroad Company, with an amendment. The amendment was adopted and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Cooper made one of his windy, wordy, frothy, furious speeches upon the resolution approving the course of Senators King and Clemens, on the compromise measures. No damage done we reckon, no bones broken—no blood vessels "busted" at any rate the Reporter is silent upon this subject.

On the 17th the ceremony of the installation of Gov. Collier came off in the Representatives' Hall where he delivered his inaugural address and took the oath of office. We have read only a part of this address; what we have read is of the right grit; he gives no "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

In connection with the Legislature we might speak of the movement of some of the members to organize the Union party; but time and space forbid; we'll attend to them next week.

Congress.

Although Congress has been in session nearly three weeks nothing of great interest has yet been done. The Committee has been announced, and preparations made to go regularly to work. Considerable discussion grew out of Foote's proposition to give suitable reception to Kossuth. This met with such warm opposition that the resolution was withdrawn and nothing has been done in the matter.

Gen. Foote, of Miss., the little *i am* of the Senate has been doing all in his power to bring new *tests* into the democratic party and thereby defeat its reorganization. The democracy throughout the country will surely remember this man and consign him to that infernal which he so abundantly merits. He has announced his intention to withdraw from the Senate and return to Mississippi on the 20th and take upon himself the honors of a lately, and so ingloriously won. May the Gods protect our country and prevent its "running wildly

down to waste" during his absence. Jere Clemens has introduced bills asking the right of way and donation of public lands for making a Rail Road from Selma to the Tennessee River from Chattanooga to Memphis—from Girard to Mobile Bay.

Alabama Penitentiary.

We see from the Report of the Inspectors that there were 156 convicts in confinement in the Penitentiary on the 1st October, 1851—115 of whom are reported as exemplary and unexceptionable in deportment; while 41 are bad. The Inspectors speak highly of the humane treatment, upon the part of the present Lessee, towards the prisoners.

"THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH."—The closing number of this neat, interesting, and valuable Agricultural paper, printed at Columbus, Ga., has been received. We deem it unnecessary at present to do more than reiterate our recommendation of this paper, to the patronage of Farmers and Planters generally. One copy for one year \$1.—Five copies for one year \$4.

Dr. Archibald Alexander, Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Princeton N. J. and author of Alexander's Evidences of Christianity, a widely circulated and justly popular work, died in the midst of his labors at Princeton on the 22d October last.

Kossuth.

This champion of Liberty, the great Hungarian exile, has at last reached our shores. The press in New York is teeming with descriptions of his reception. From accounts which we have read, the New Yorkers have gone off in a bright blaze of enthusiastic admiration, giving him a welcome worthy the man, and the cause which he so nobly espoused, gallantly defended, and to which he has fallen, prematurely, a martyr.

Two hundred and fifty thousand persons turned out to greet him; and since the days of LAFAYETTE, no foreigner has been taken so warmly to the bosom of America as this illustrious Hungarian chief. Upon his entrance into the city, amid the roaring of Cannon and the irrepressible cheering of a multitude of freemen, he lost his wonted self-possession and signally failed to give utterance to his pent up feelings.

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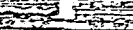
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